

THE TRACKING TAG WILL RECORD THE SHARK'S MOVEMENT AND HABITS.

THEN, IT WILL POP FREE AND FLOAT TO THE SURFACE.

WE CAN'T AFFORD A RECOVERY PROGRAM, SO THE CAPSULES WILL INFLATE HELIUM BALLOONS, DRIFT OVER LAND,

AND HOPEFULLY BE FOUND AND MAILED TO US. ANY QUESTIONS?

SPLOOSH

CLICK

HISSSS

AAAAAAAAAA

CHOMP CHOMP

DADDY? YES?

I WANT TO BE A SCIENTIST.

Ecological Forecasts: An Emerging Imperative

James S. Clark,^{1*} Steven R. Carpenter,² Mary Barber,³ Scott Collins,⁴ Andy Dobson,⁵ Jonathan A. Foley,⁶ David M. Lodge,⁷ Mercedes Pascual,⁸ Roger Pielke Jr.,⁹ William Pizer,¹⁰ Cathy Pringle,¹¹ Walter V. Reid,¹² Kenneth A. Rose,¹³ Osvaldo Sala,¹⁴ William H. Schlesinger,¹⁵ Diana H. Wall,¹⁶ David Wear¹⁷

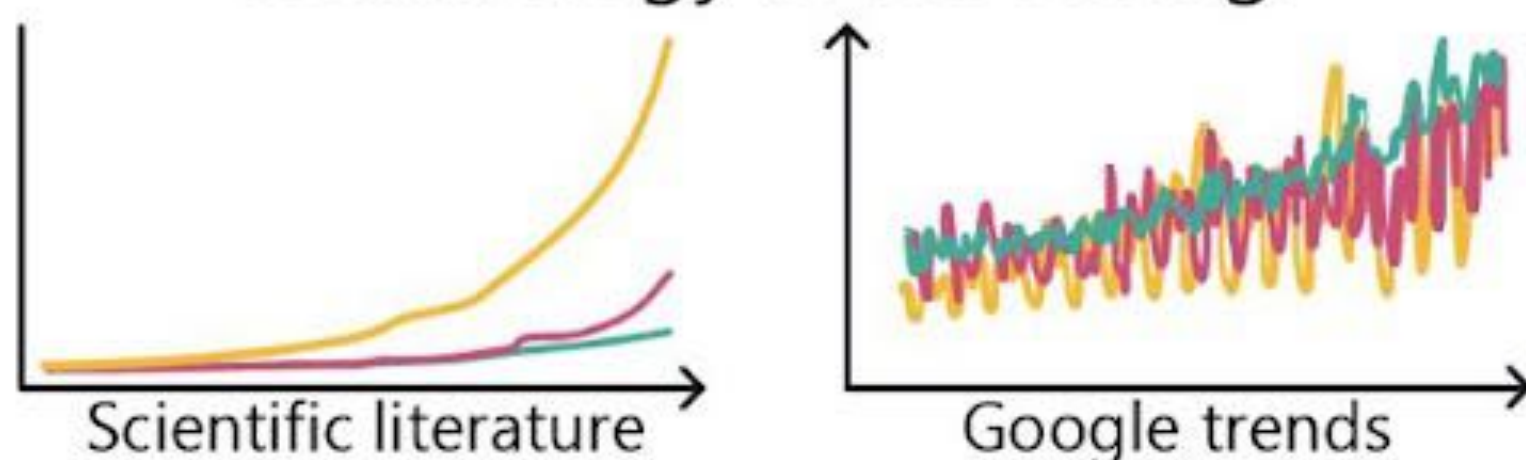
Science 2001

“THE PROCESS OF PREDICTING THE STATE OF ECOSYSTEMS, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, AND NATURAL CAPITAL, WITH FULLY SPECIFIED UNCERTAINTIES, AND IS CONTINGENT ON EXPLICIT SCENARIOS FOR CLIMATE, LAND USE, HUMAN POPULATION, TECHNOLOGIES, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY”

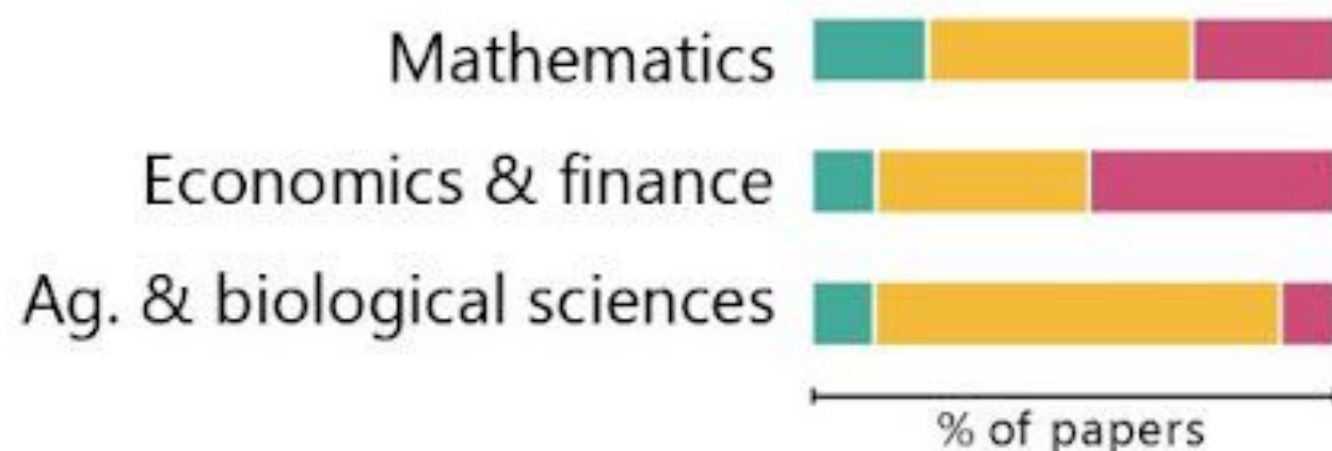
Syntax is field-dependent
& terms are used interchangeably.

Forecast Predict Projection

The use of common forecasting terminology is increasing.



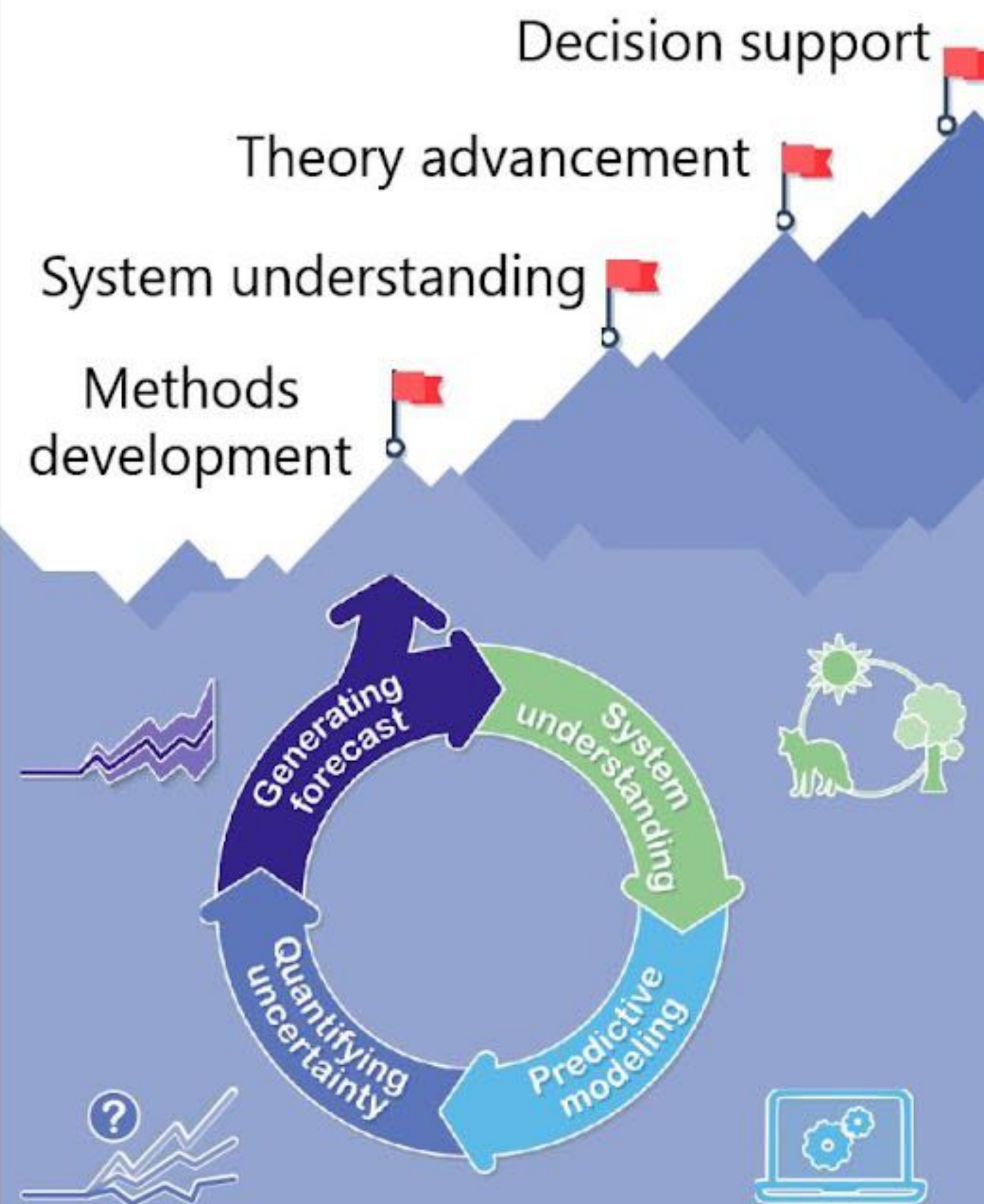
The frequency of terms varies by field.



Terms are often used interchangeably,
which creates confusion.

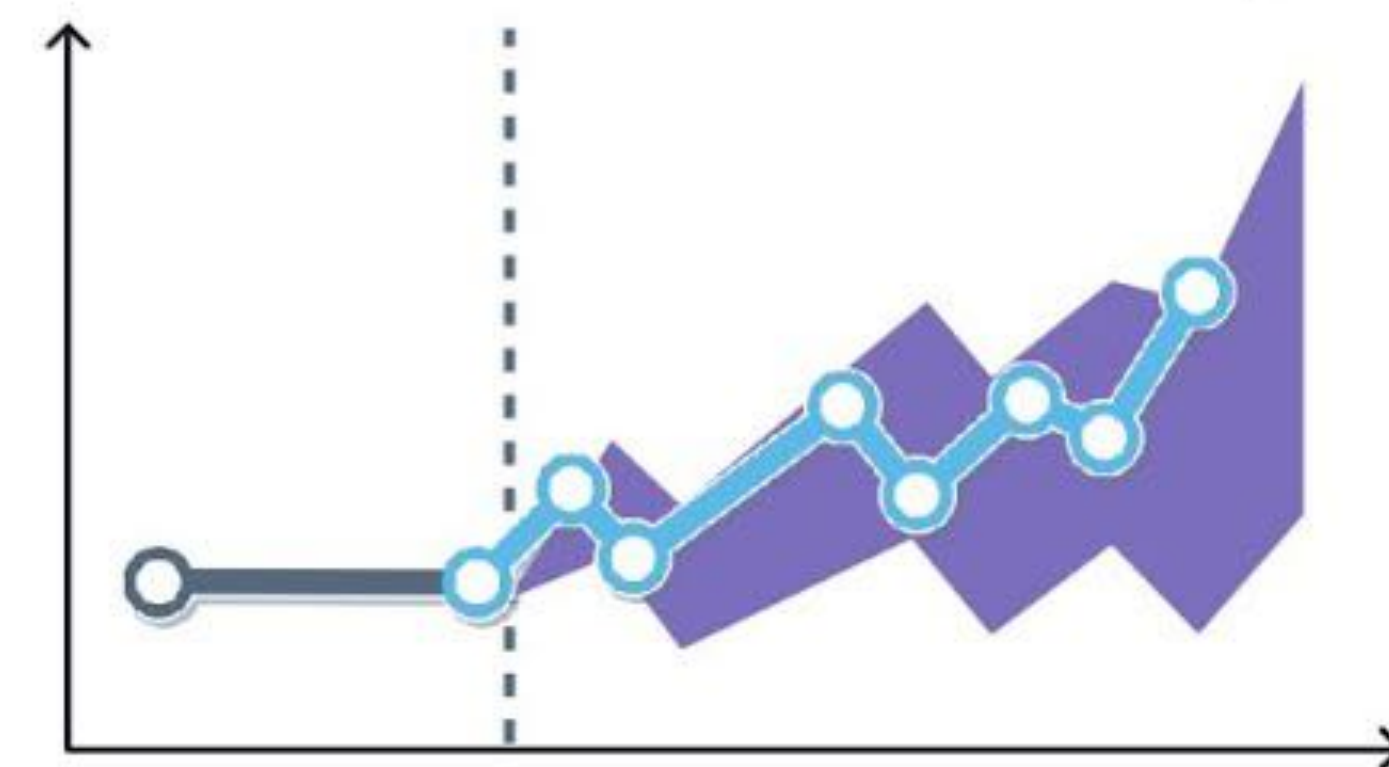


Forecasting end goals and products
are highly variable.



So, what is a forecast?

A **prediction** and
its associated uncertainty...



... about an **out-of-sample**
state of a system...



Time



Space



Context

... made by combining models
and data.

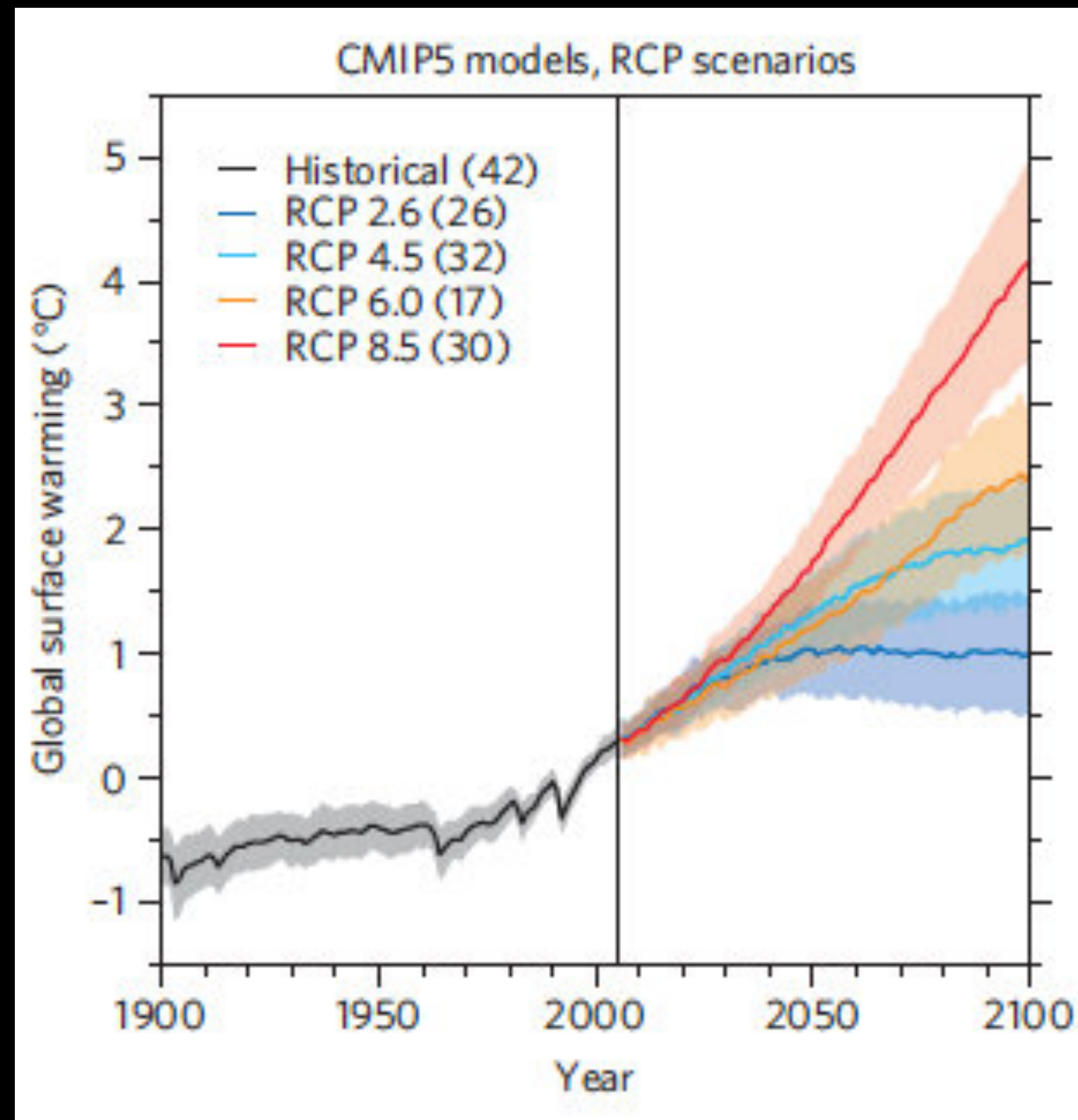


Sjodin, Stokes, et al. *in review*

Unified terminology in ecoforecasting is crucial for improving communication,
collaboration, and application across scientific, social, and policy-making domains
amidst rapid environmental change.

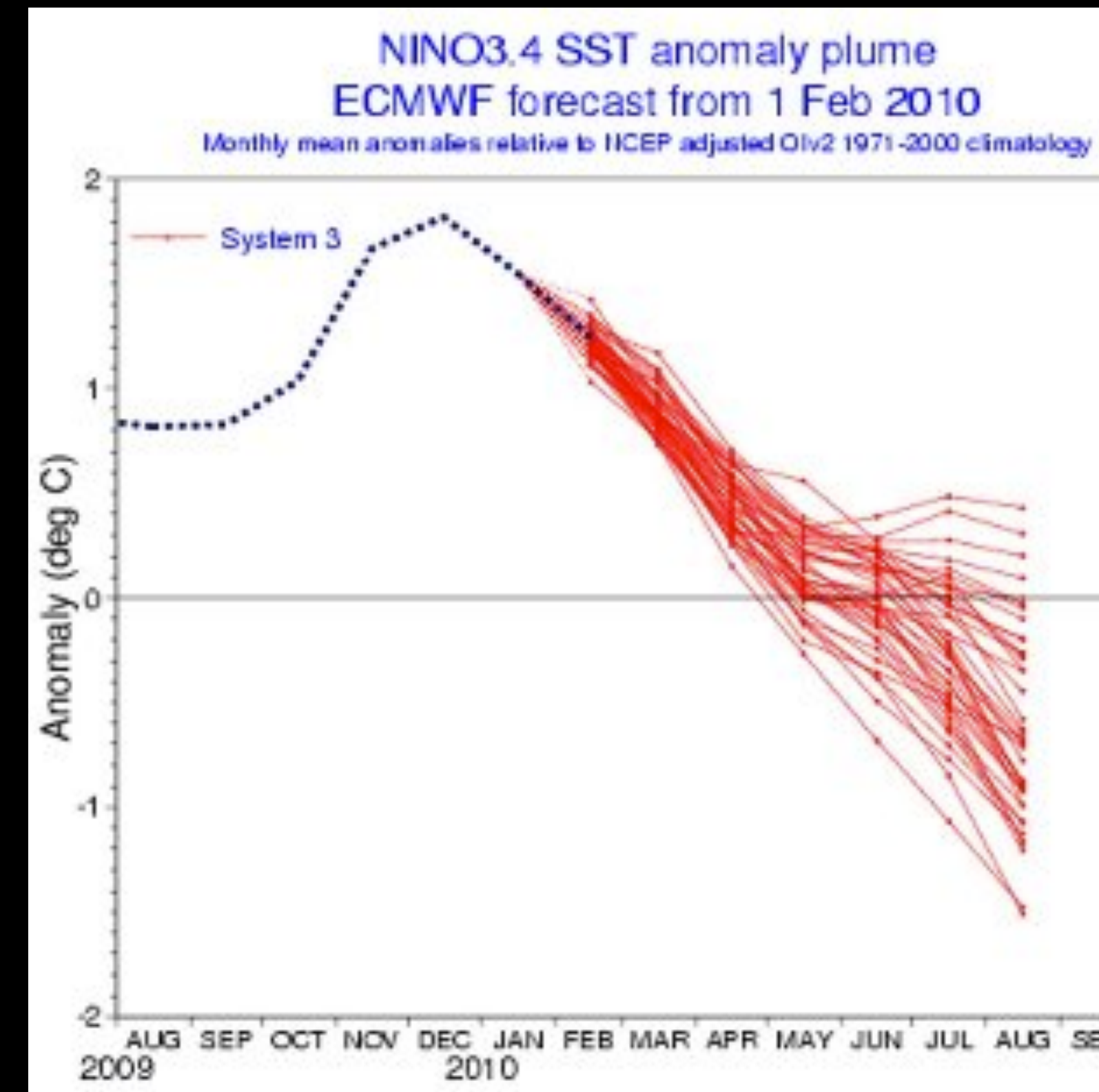
PROJECTION

"PROBABILISTIC STATEMENT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE" GIVEN BOUNDARY CONDITION SCENARIOS



PREDICTION

"PROBABILISTIC STATEMENT THAT SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE BASED ON WHAT IS KNOWN TODAY"



**WHY
FORECAST?**

CLIMATE CHANGE

Stationarity Is Dead: Whither ~~Water~~ Environmental Management?

P. C. D. Milly,^{1*} Julio Betancourt,² Malin Falkenmark,³ Robert M. Hirsch,⁴ Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz,⁵ Dennis P. Lettenmaier,⁶ Ronald J. Stouffer⁷

Climate change undermines a basic assumption that historically has facilitated management of water supplies, demands, and risks.

Science 2008

A photograph of a gravel path in a forest. In the foreground, a wooden signpost with a blank sign is visible. The path leads into a dense forest of evergreen trees. The ground is covered with gravel and some green vegetation.

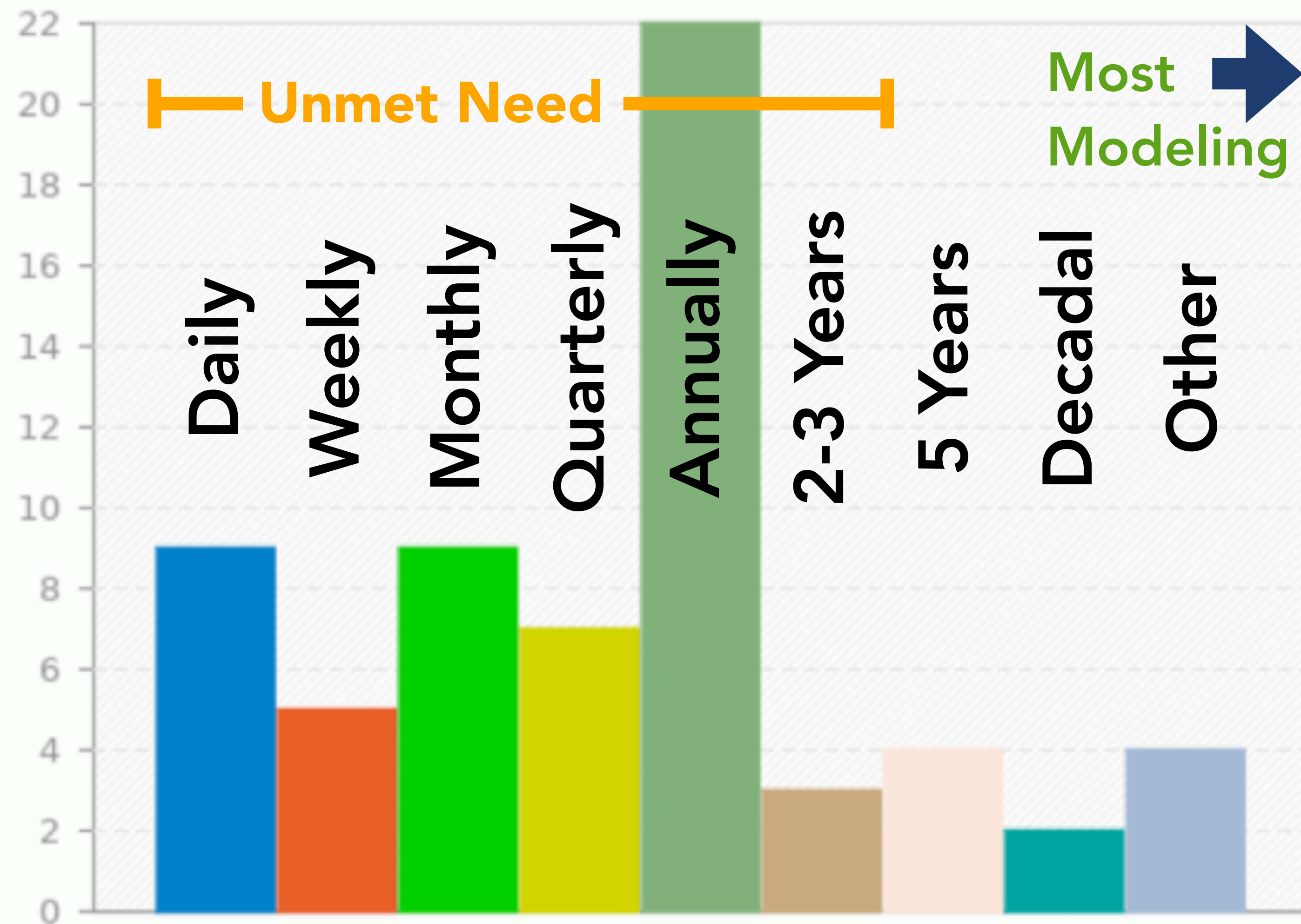
DECISIONS ARE ABOUT
THE FUTURE

NASA Carbon Monitoring **Stakeholder** Survey

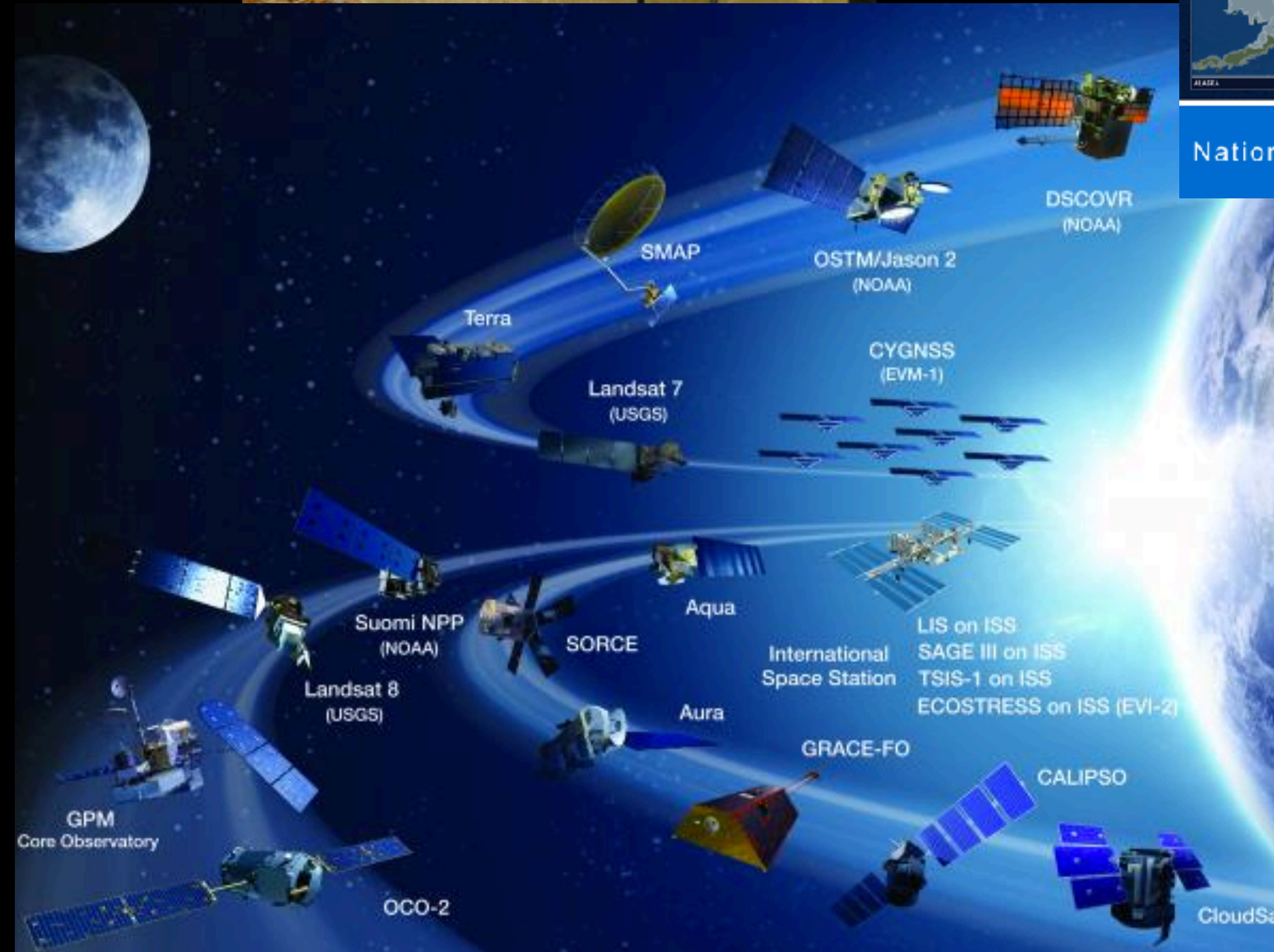
data courtesy Edil Sepulveda Carlo



IDEAL FREQUENCY



REAL TIME SCIENCE



PREDICTION

SYNTHESIS

FORECASTS ARE
QUANTITATIVE,
SPECIFIC, & FALSIFIABLE

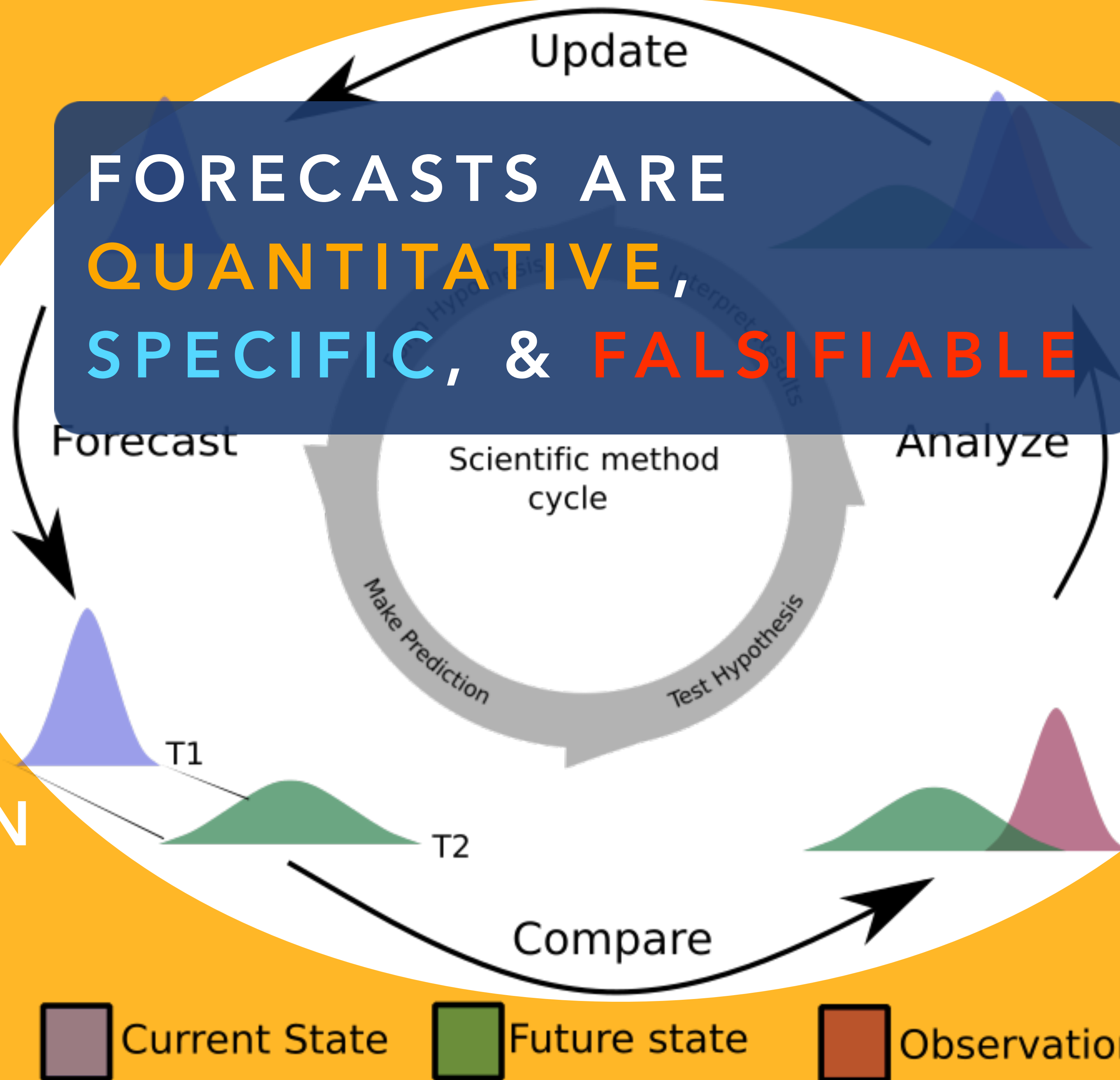
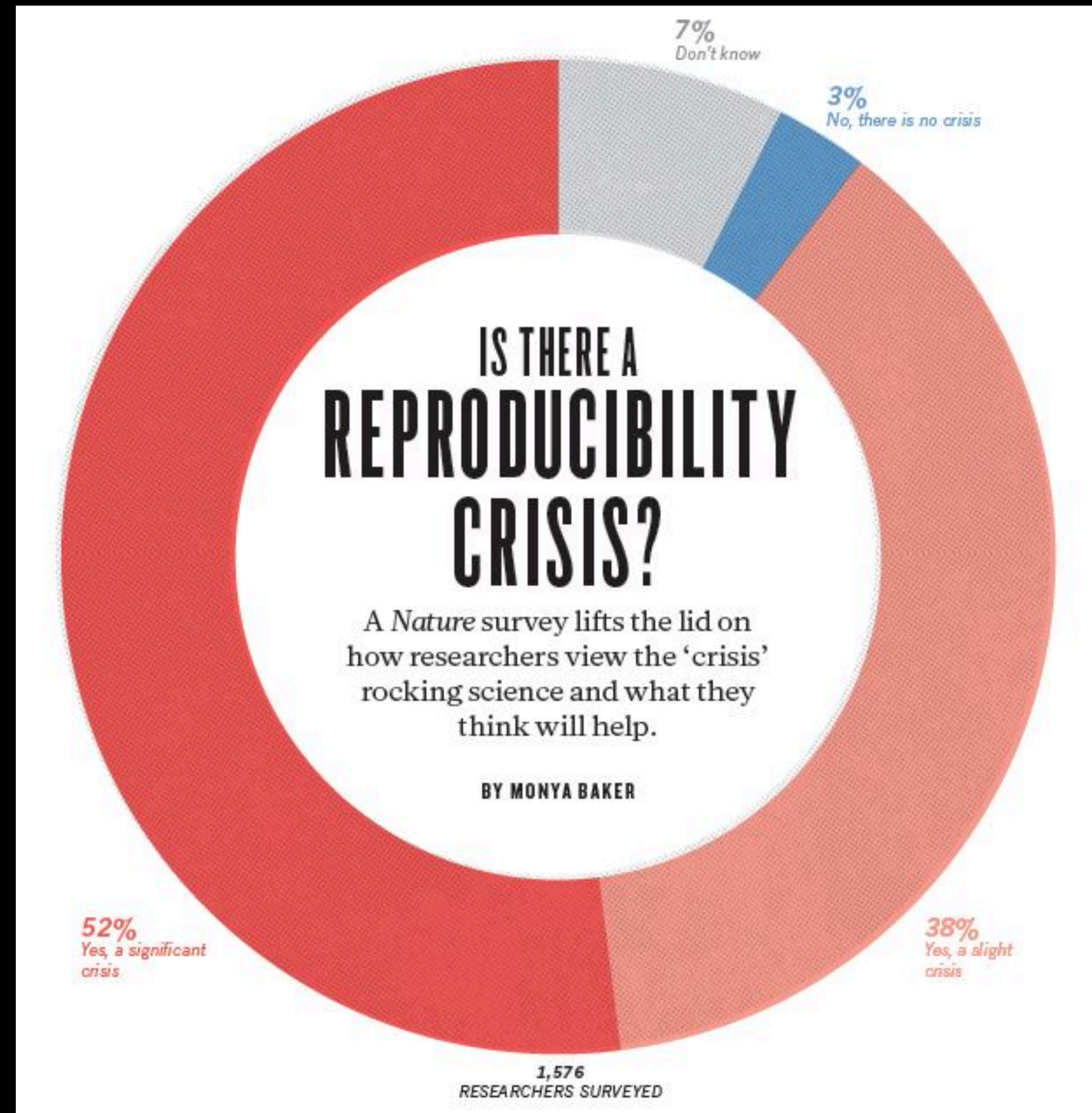


Figure: T. McCabe
Dietze et al 2018 PNAS

Forecasts are a priori

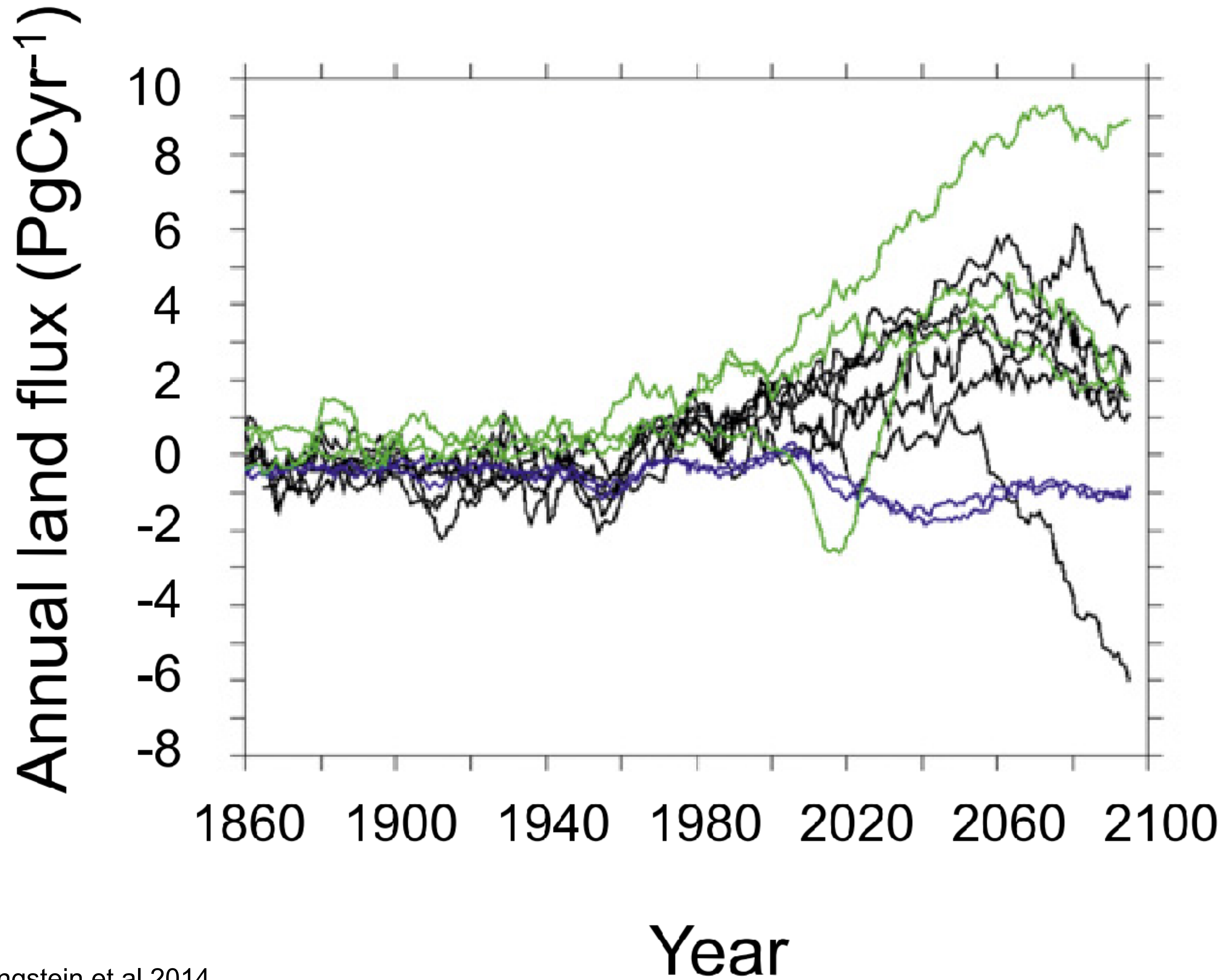


and out-of-sample

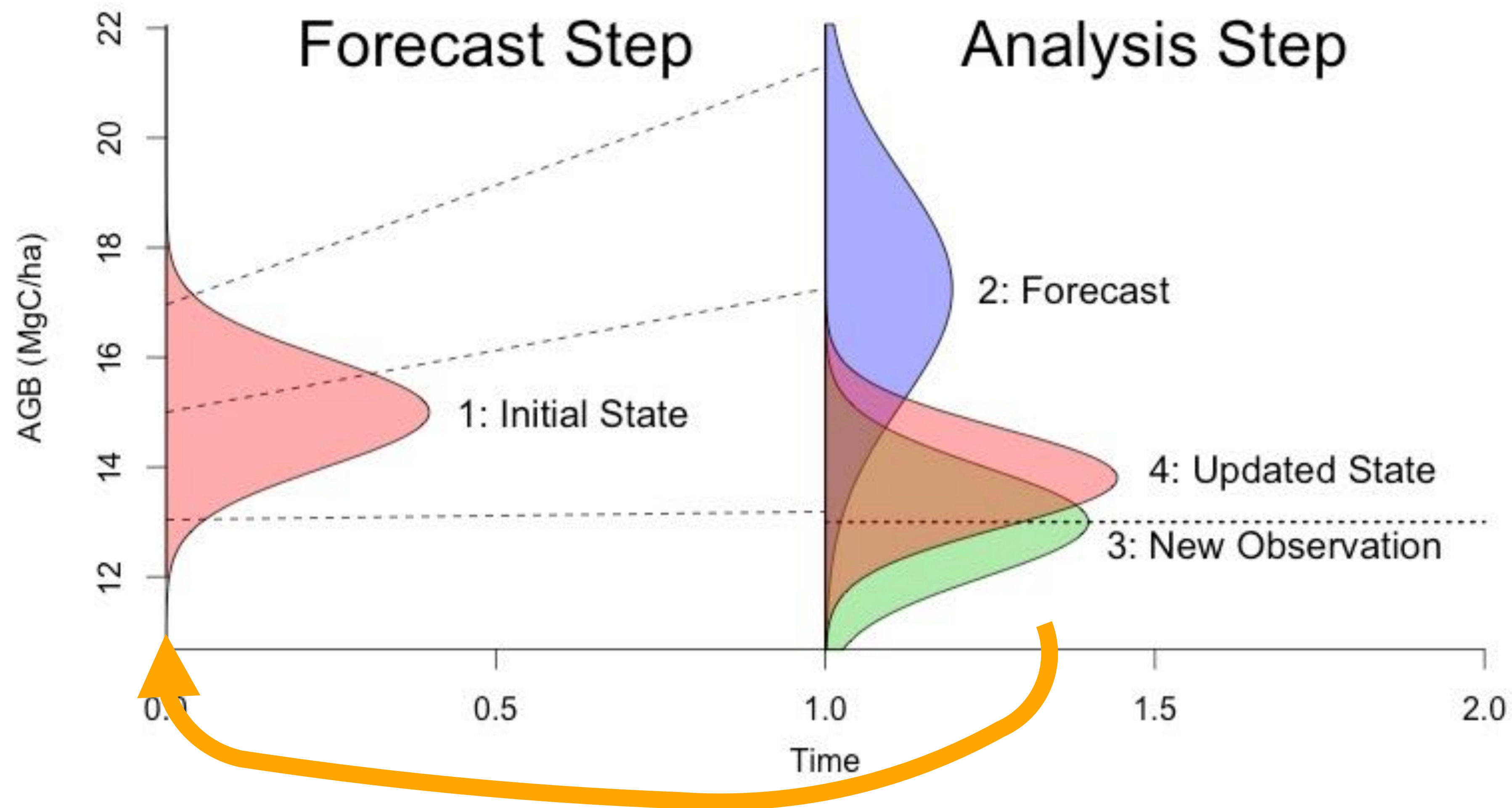
FORECASTS SYNTHESIZE

N FERTILIZATION

- Previous knowledge: +25% +/- 5%
- +50% vs +25% indistinguishable under NULL
- 0% "non-significant"



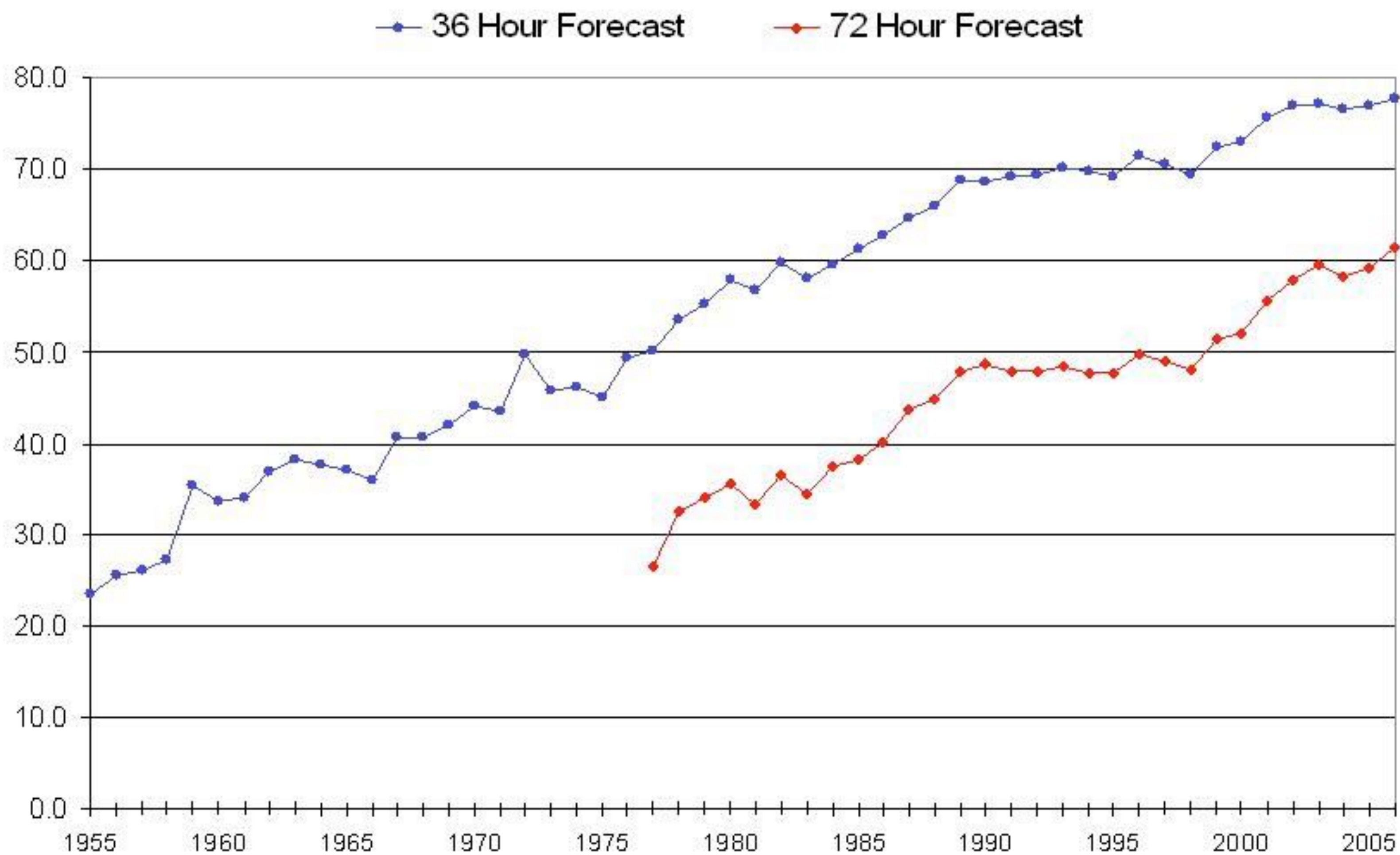
Improvement requires feedback

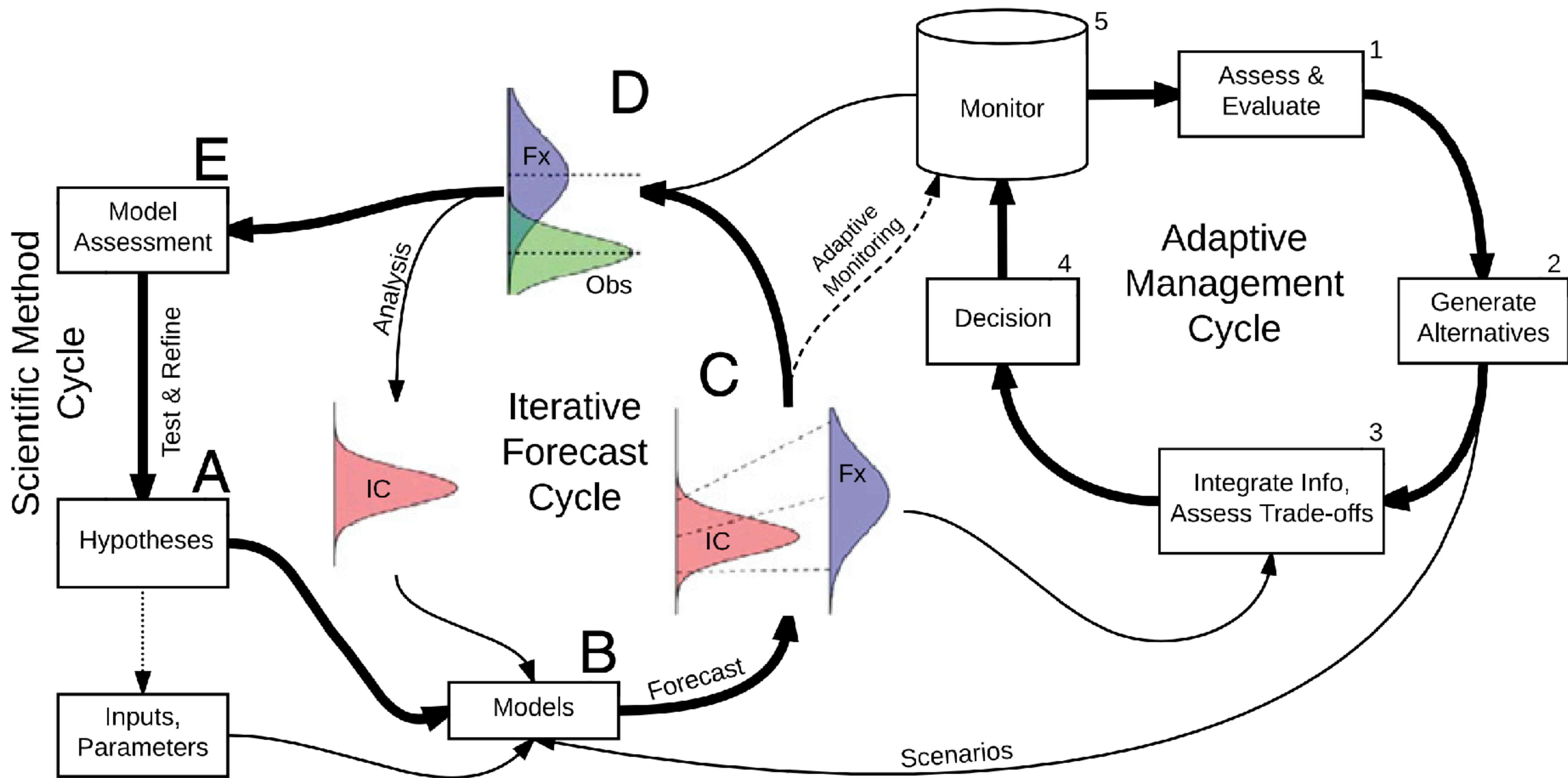


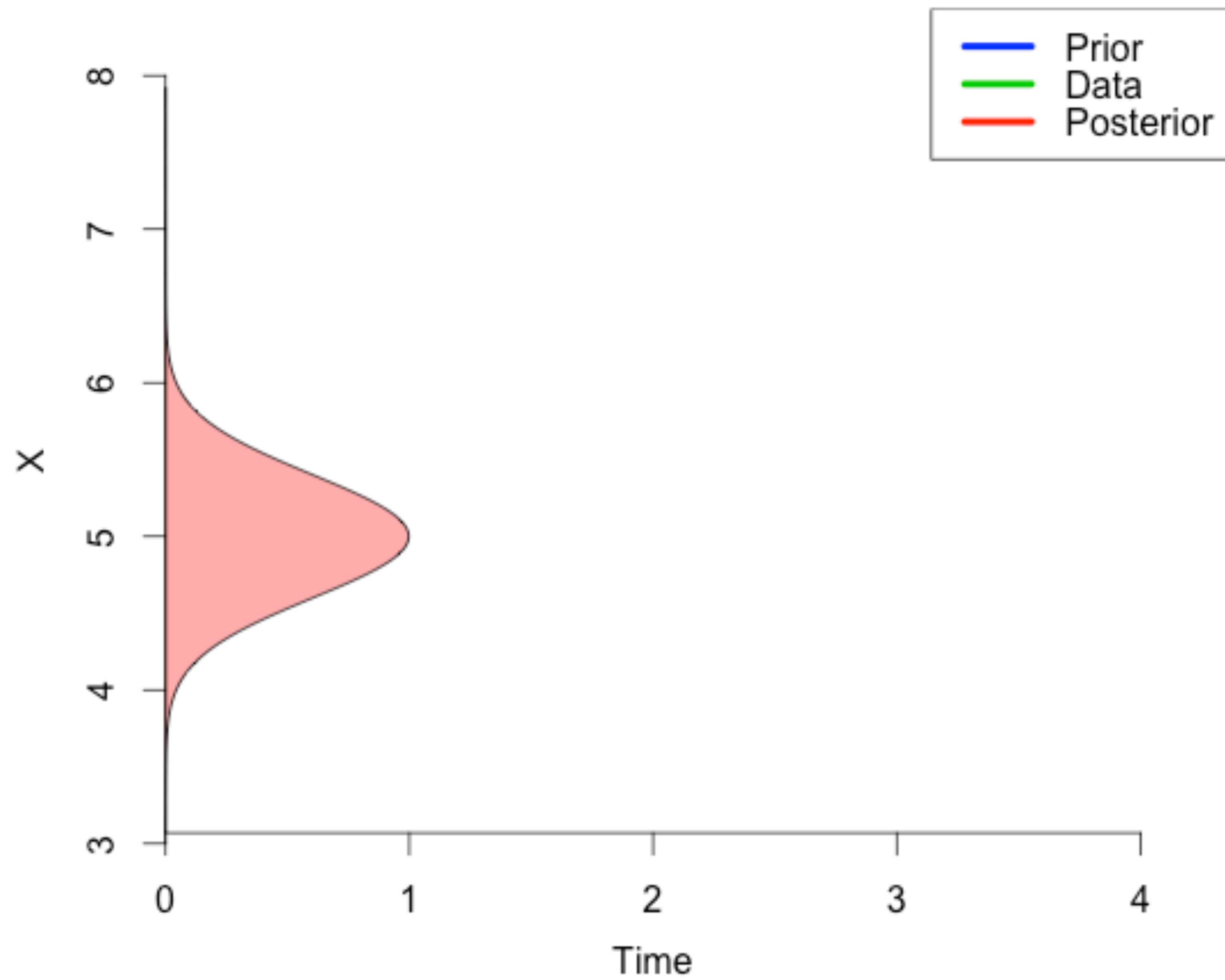


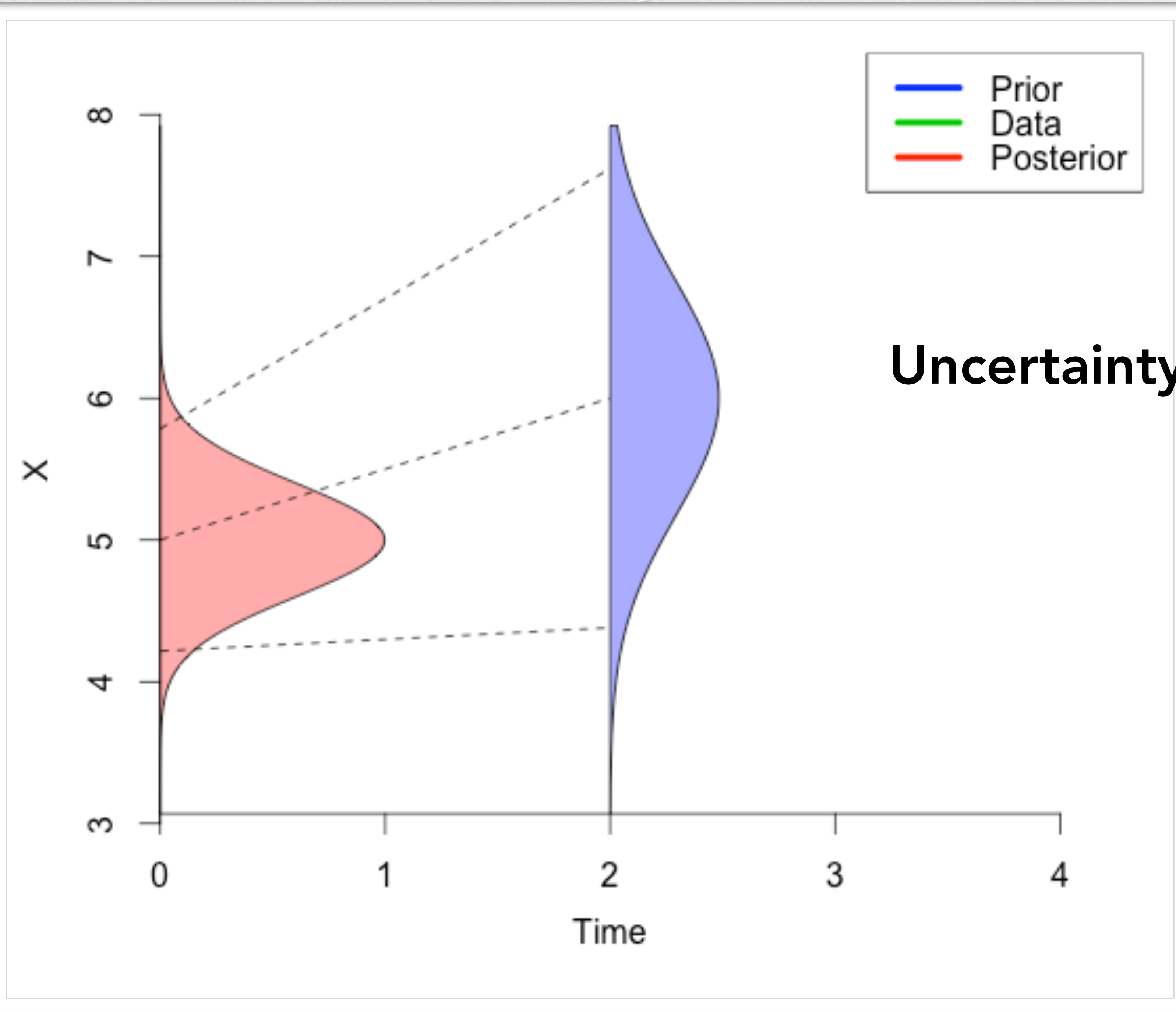
NCEP Operational Forecast Skill

36 and 72 Hour Forecasts @ 500 MB over North America
[100 * (1-S1/70) Method]

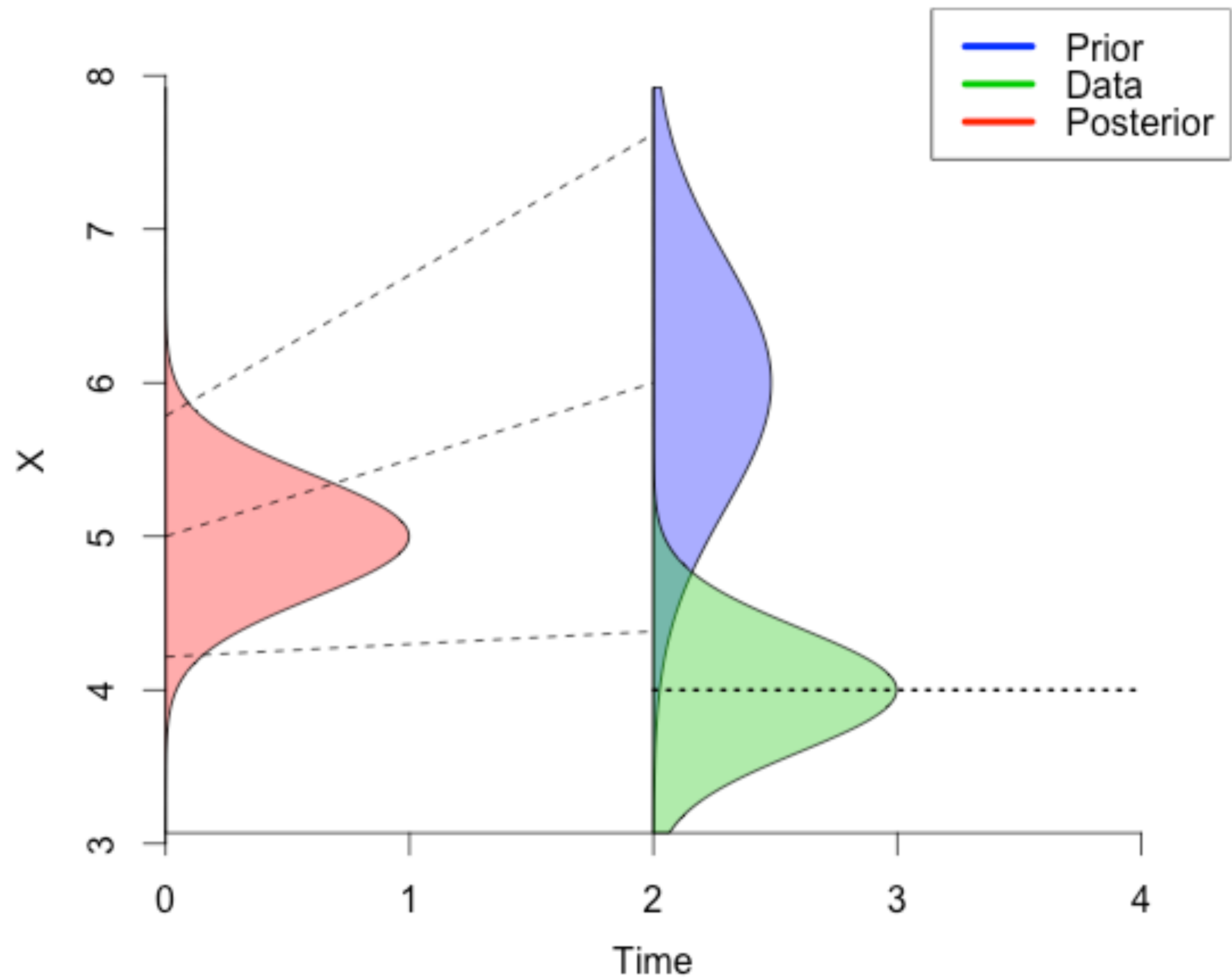


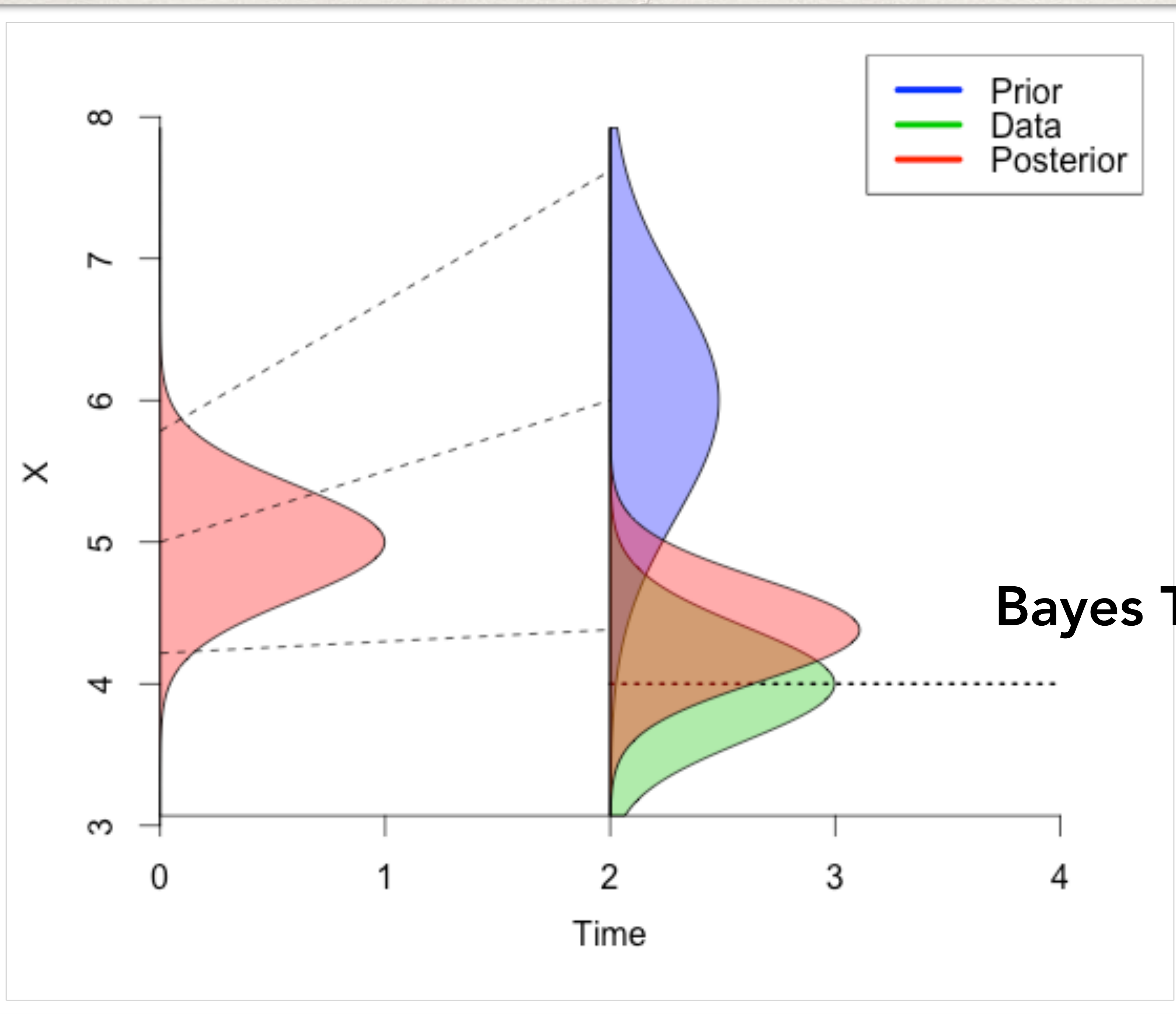






Uncertainty Propagation





Bayes Theorem

BAYES THEOREM

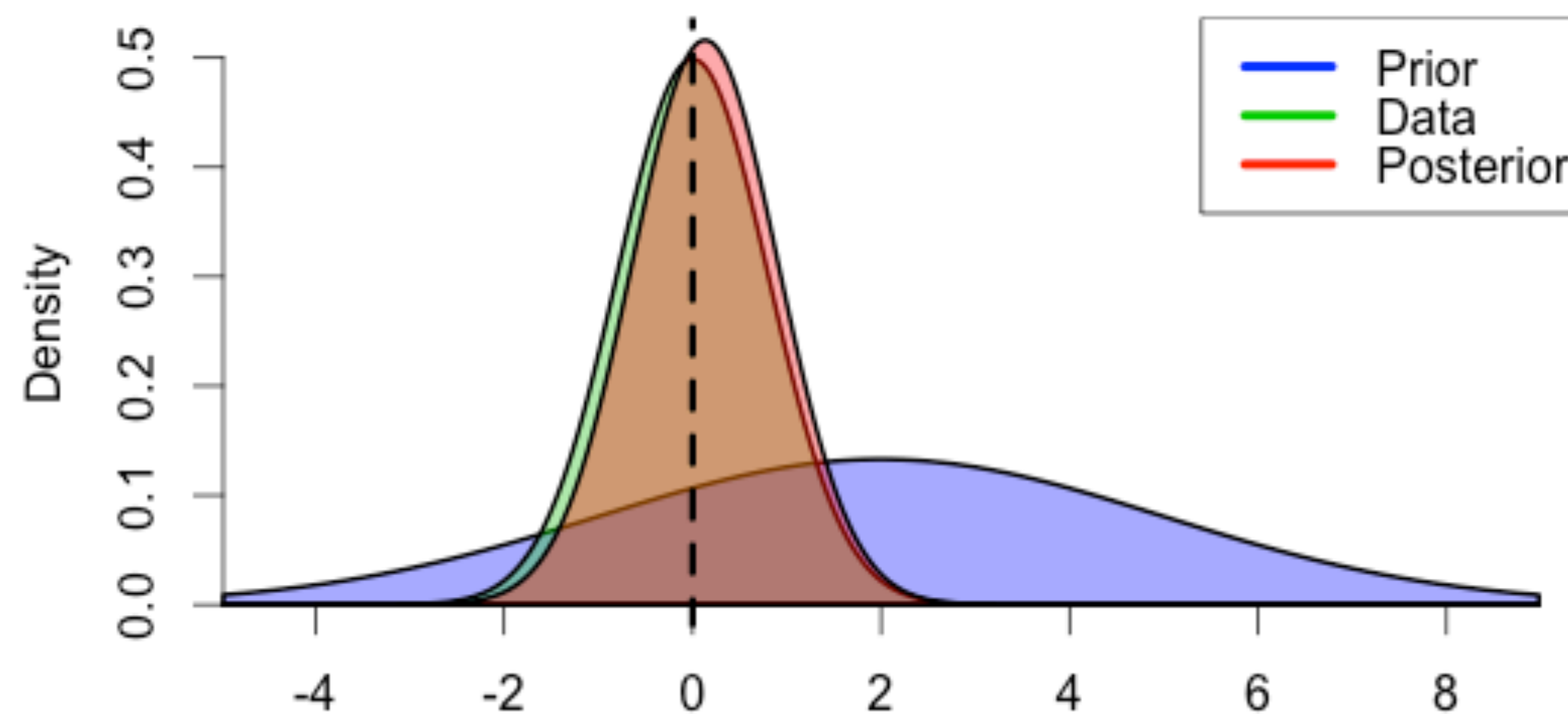
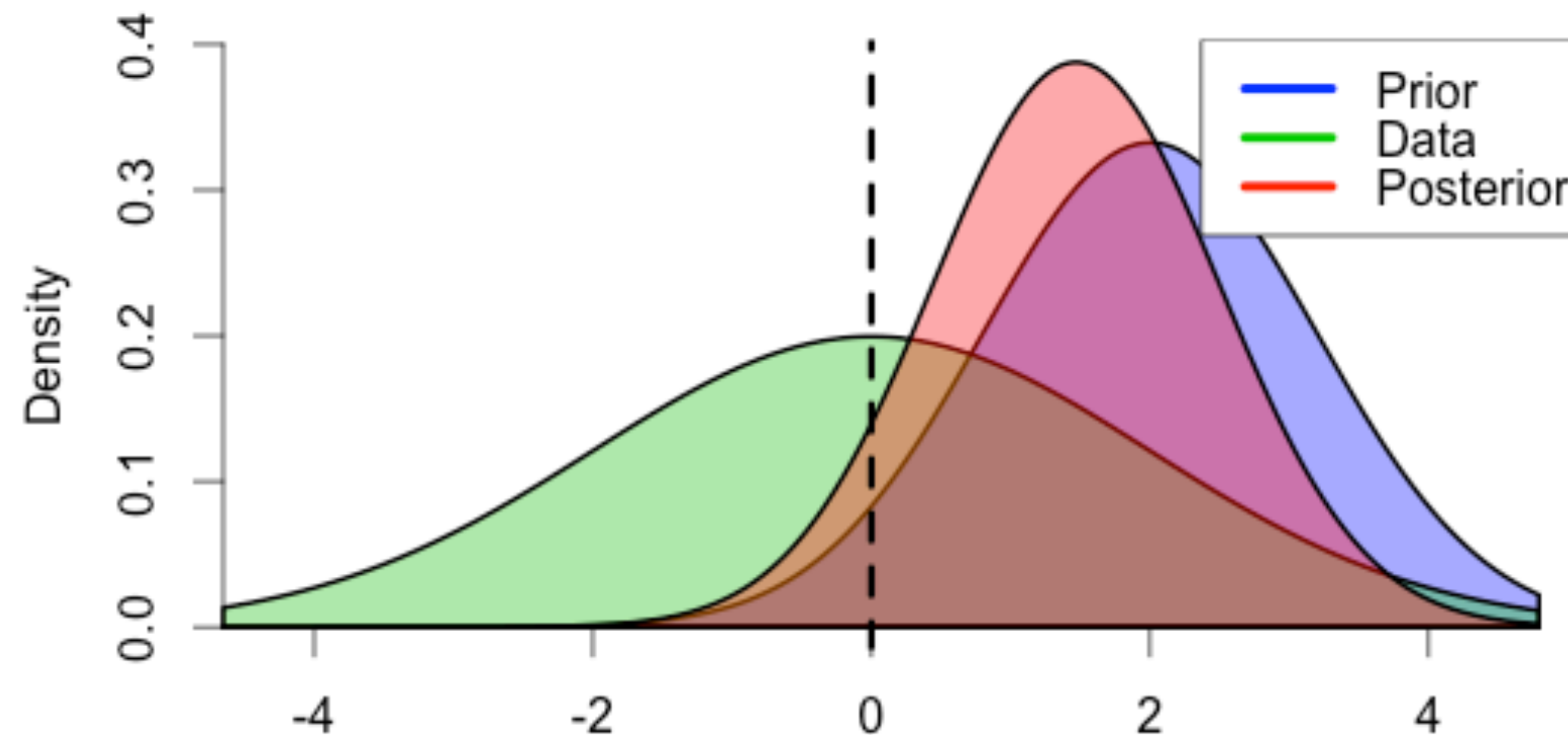
Posterior

$$P(\theta|y)$$

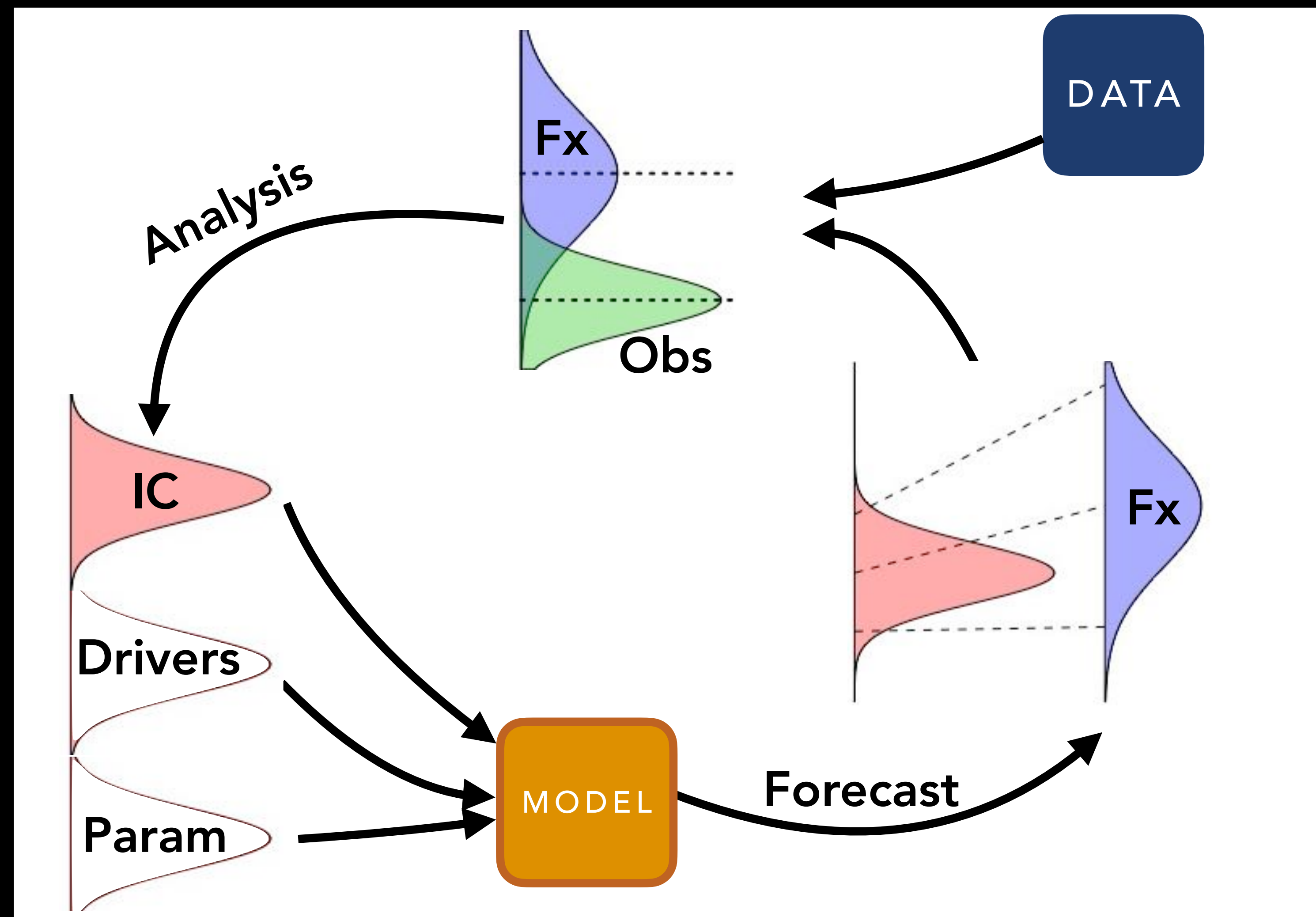
=

Likelihood Prior

$$\frac{P(y|\theta)P(\theta)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(y|\theta)P(\theta)d\theta}$$



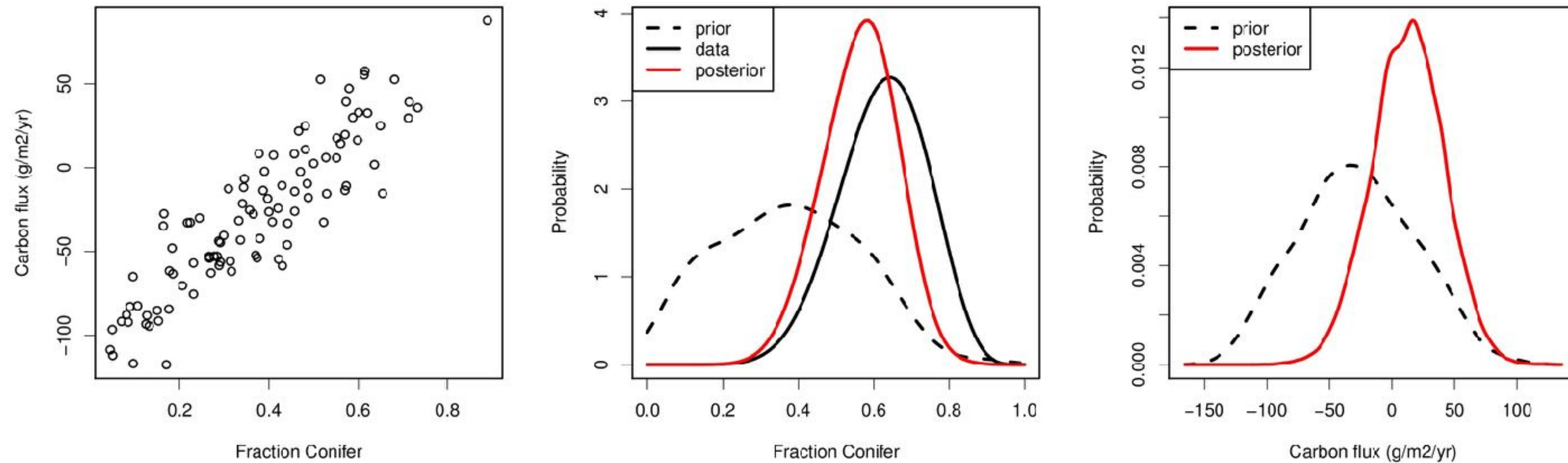
- Returns full probability distribution (uncertainty)
- Inherently iterative
- Handle's complexity of the real world
- Capture's prior knowledge



Forecasts should be updated when new data becomes available

$$P(\theta|y) \propto P(y|\theta) P(\theta)$$

State-Variable Data Assimilation

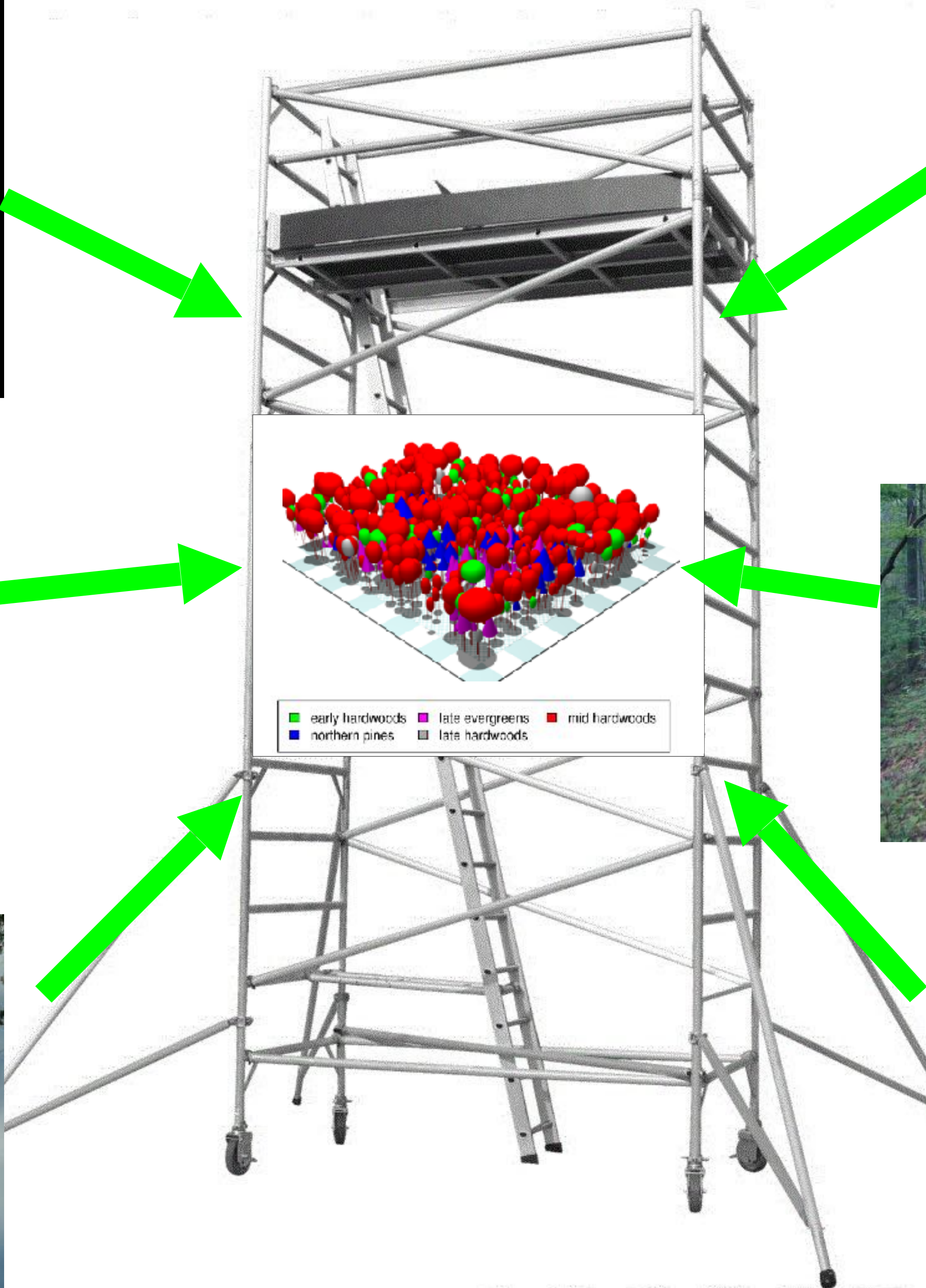
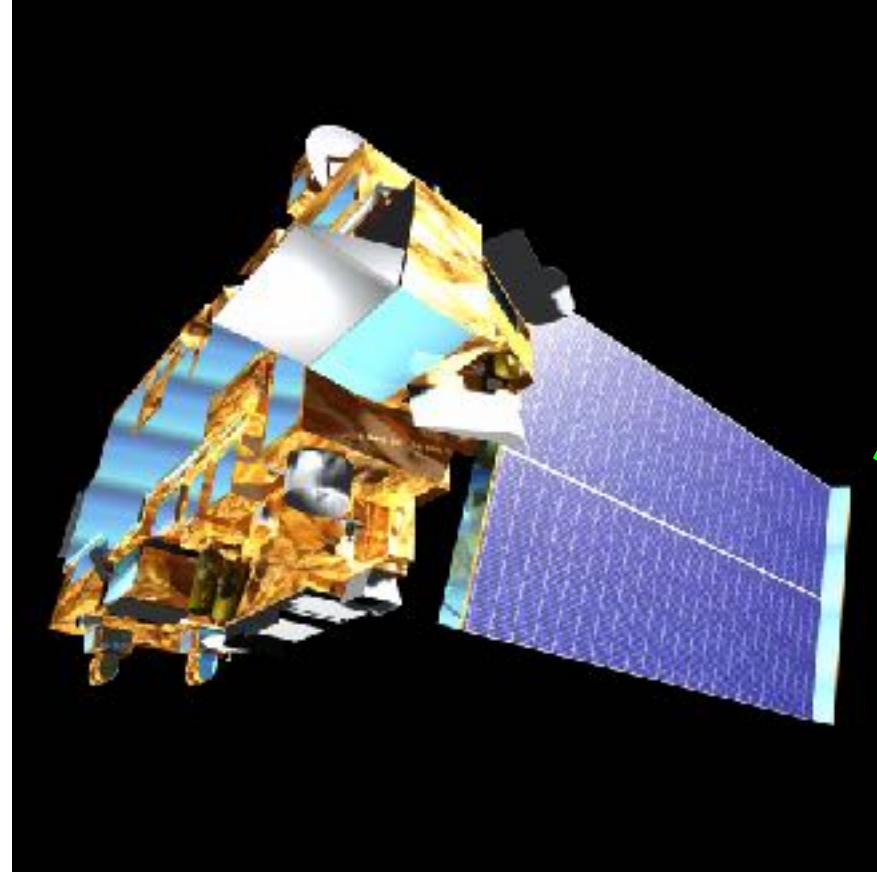


$$P(\theta|y) \propto P(y|\theta) P(\theta)$$

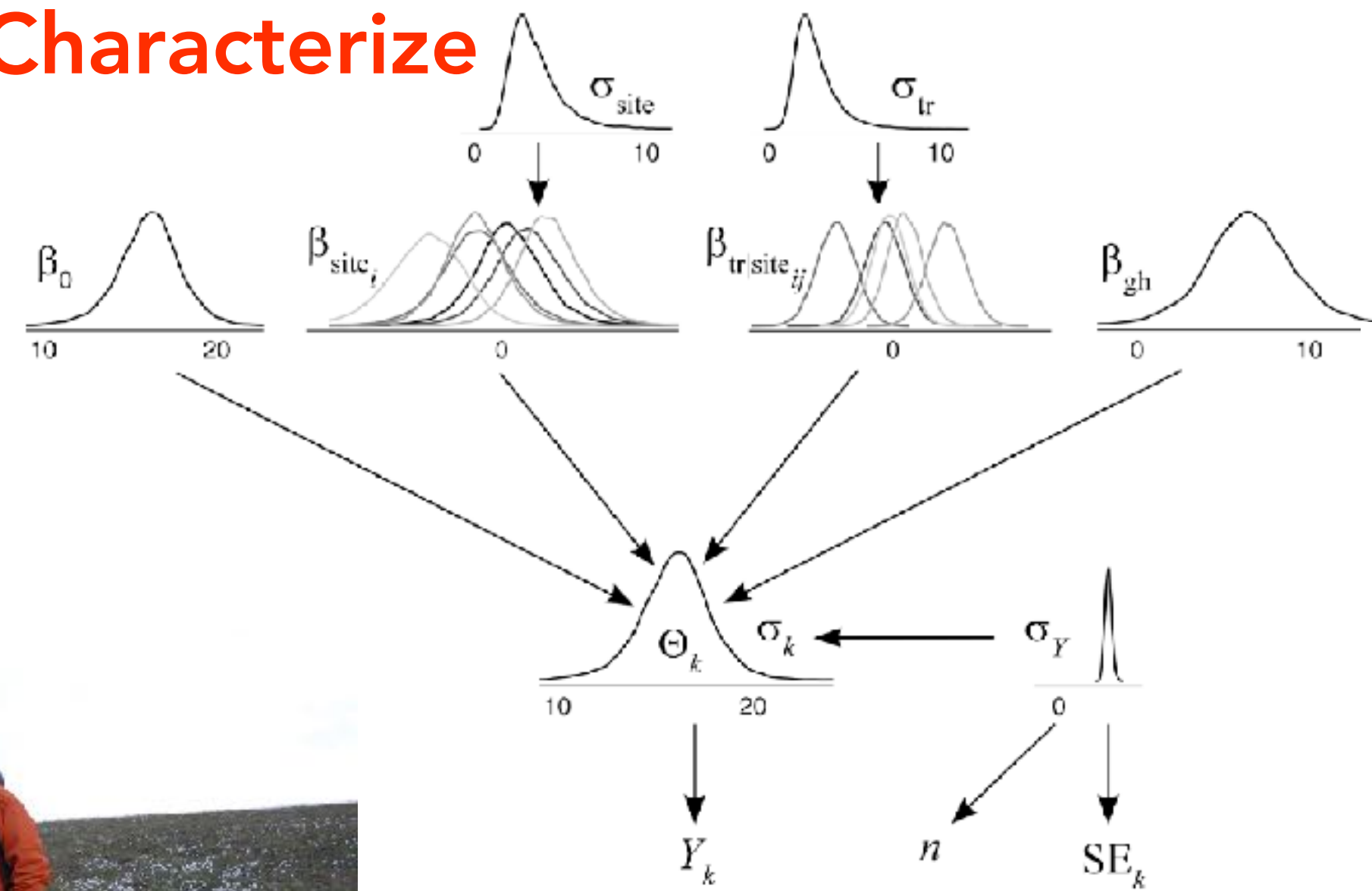
Updated State

Data

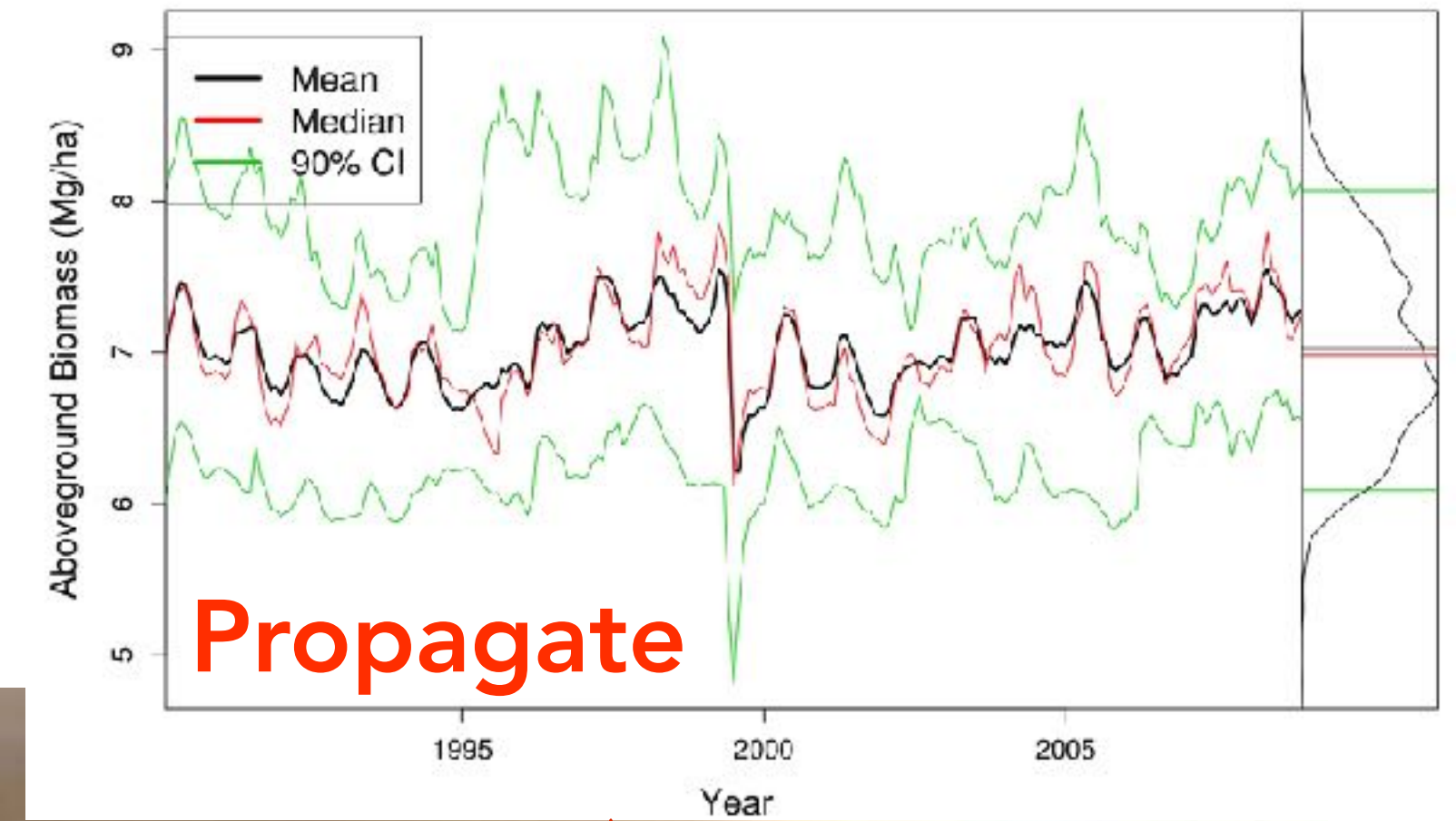
Model



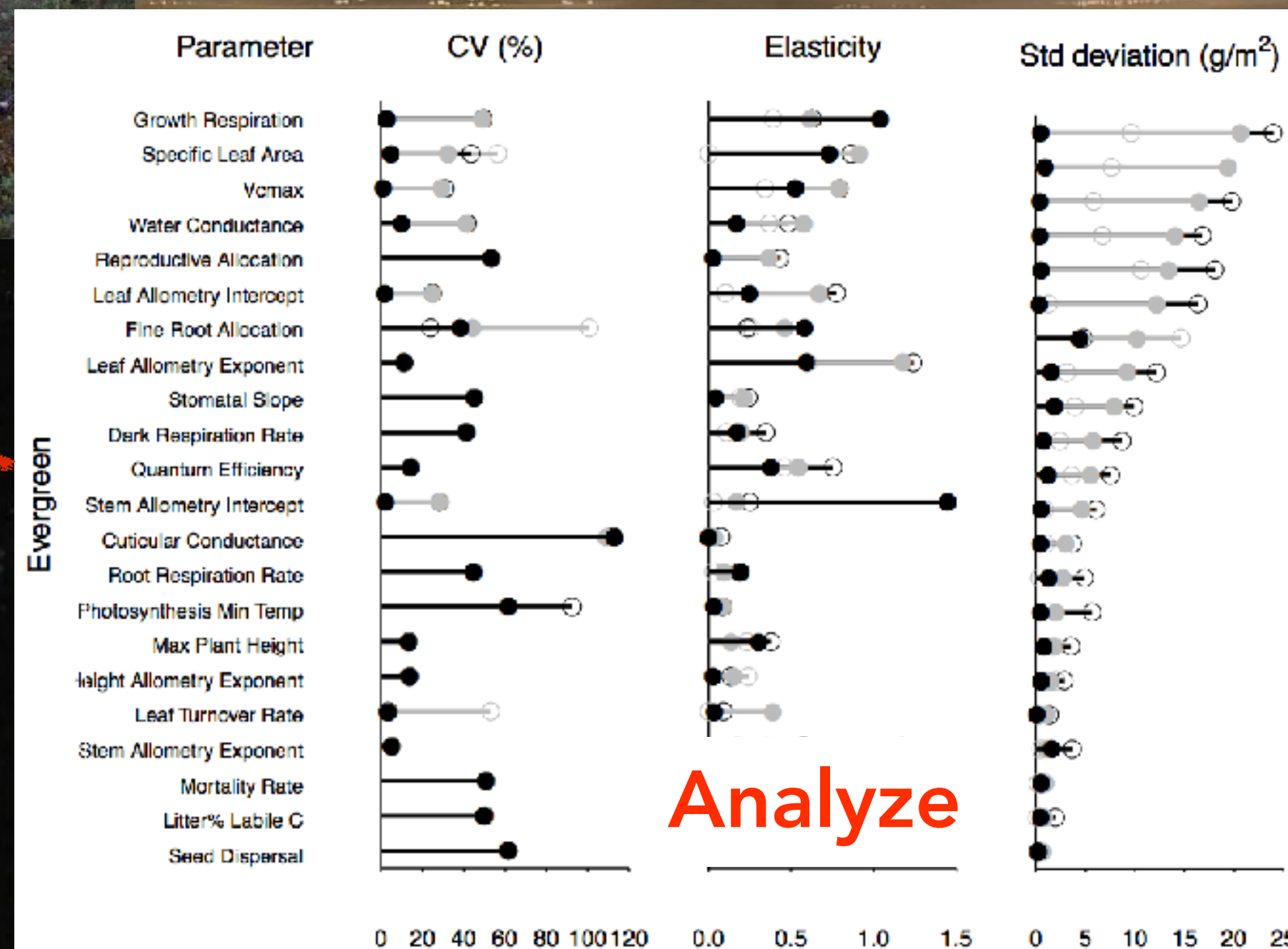
Characterize



Reduce

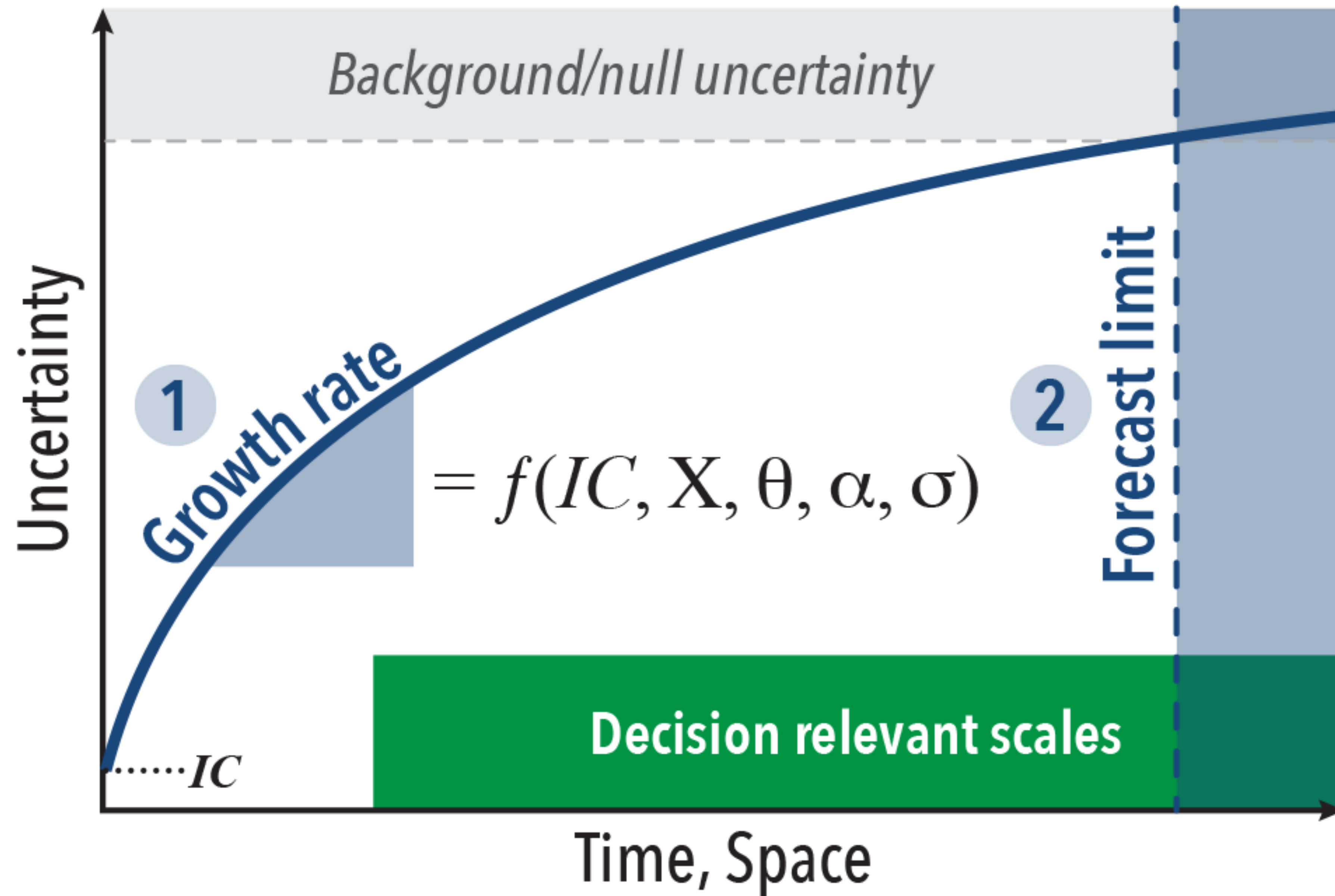


Propagate



Analyze

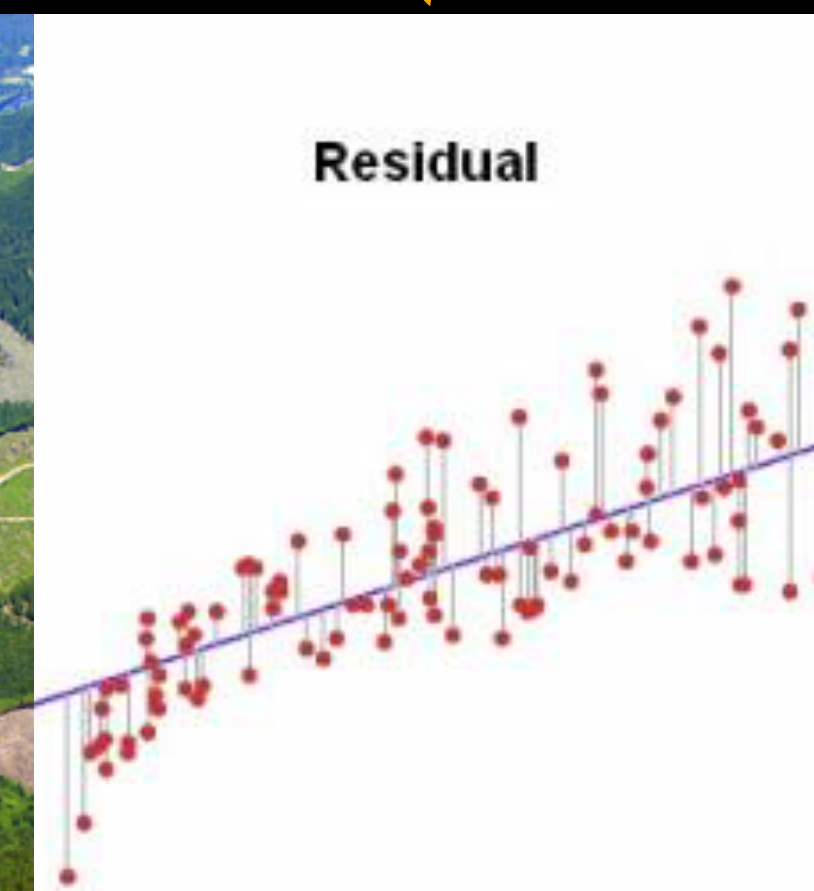
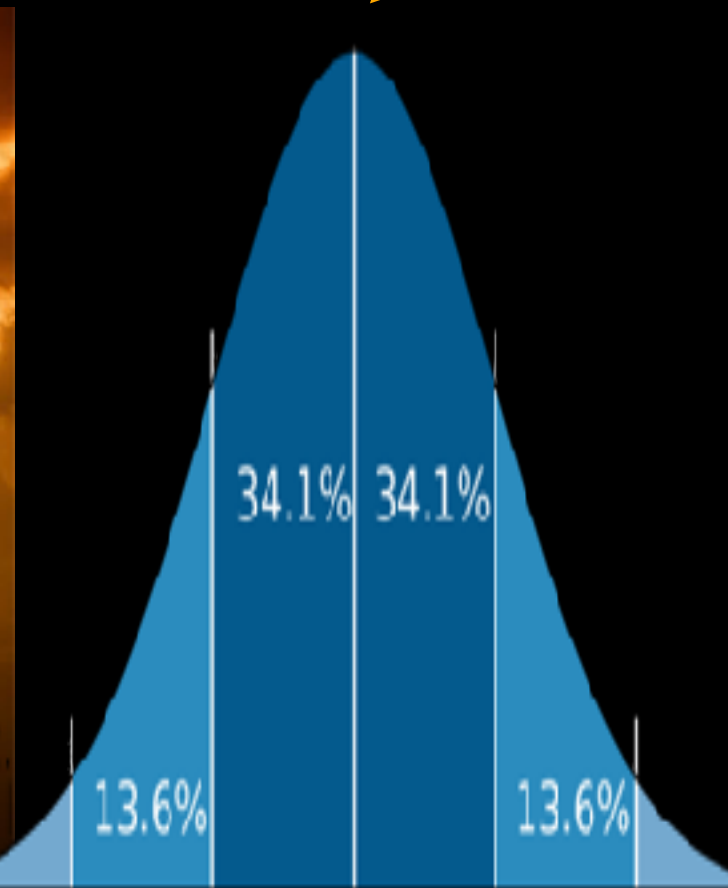
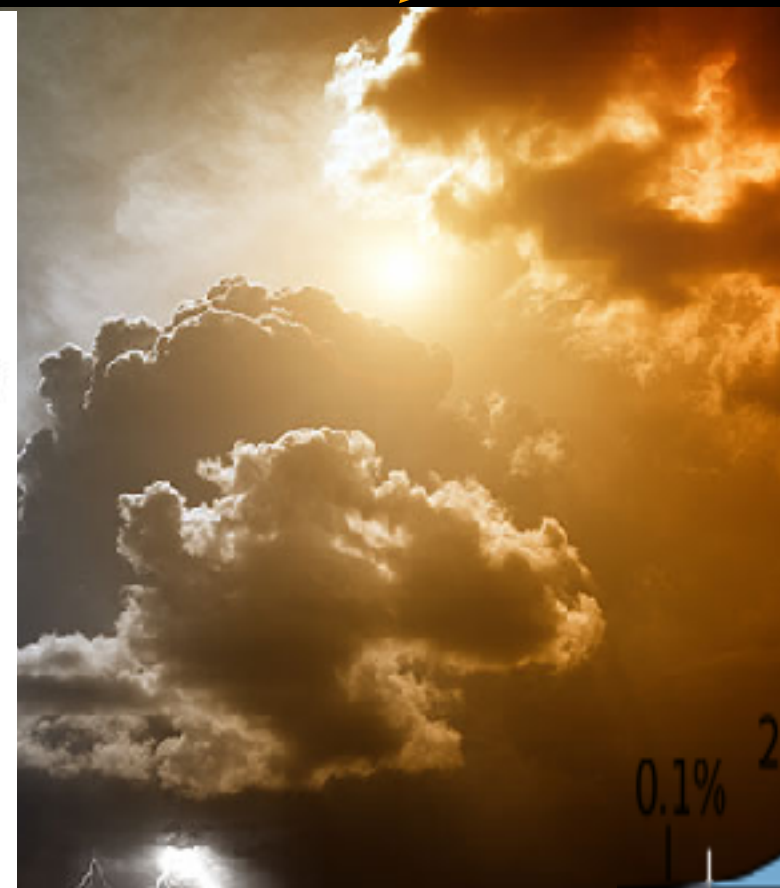
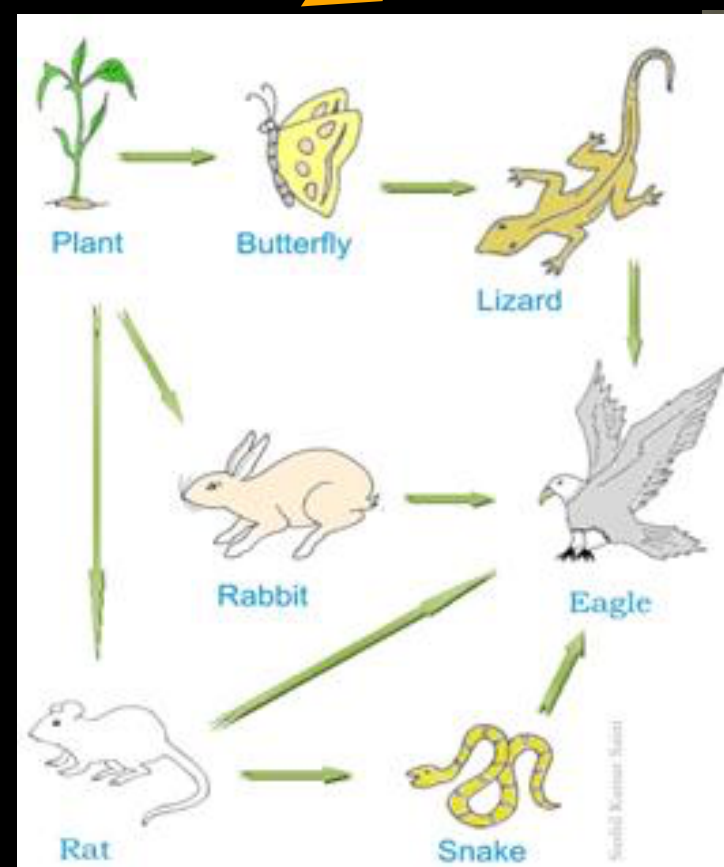
HOW DO WE MEASURE PREDICTABILITY?



WHAT CAUSES VAR TO INCREASE WITH TIME?

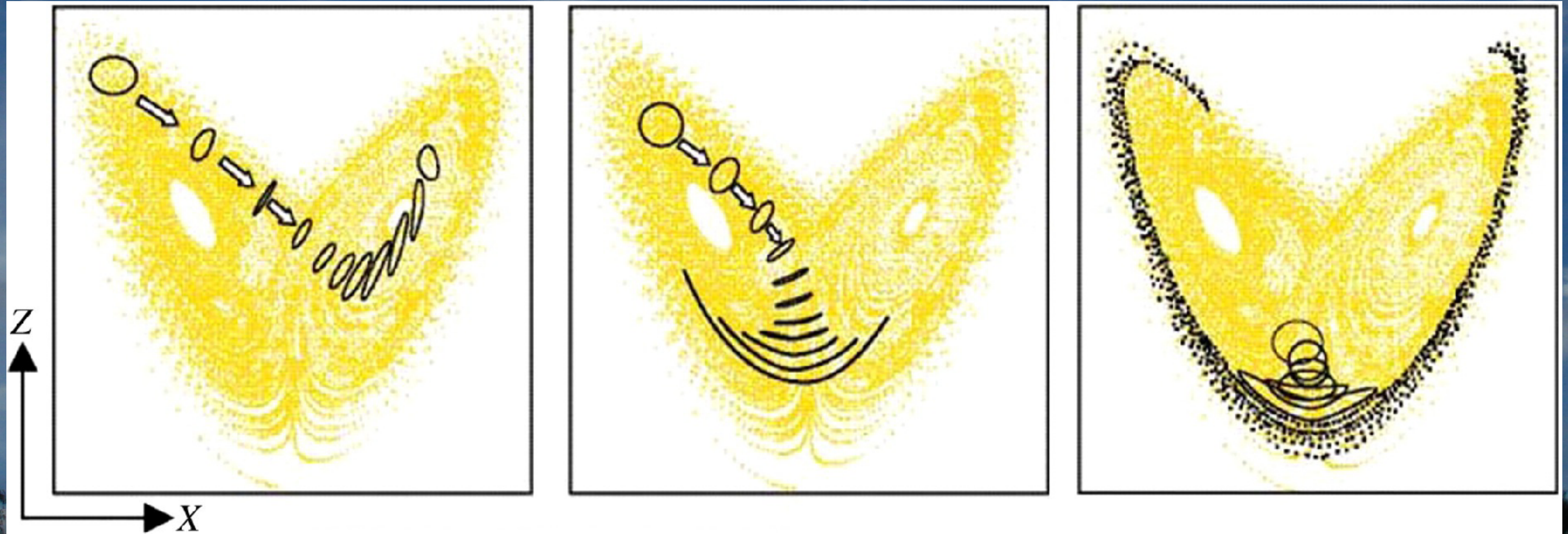
$$\text{Var}[Y_{t+1}] \approx \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}\right)^2}_{\text{stability}} \underbrace{\text{Var}[Y_t]}_{\text{IC uncert}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial X}\right)^2}_{\text{driver sens}} \underbrace{\text{Var}[X]}_{\text{driver uncert}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\right)^2}_{\text{param sens}} \left(\underbrace{\text{Var}[\bar{\theta}]}_{\text{param uncert}} + \underbrace{\text{Var}[\alpha]}_{\text{param variability}} \right) + \underbrace{\text{Var}[\varepsilon]}_{\text{process error}}$$

= INTERNAL + EXTERNAL + PARAMETERS + RANDOM EFFECTS + PROCESS ERROR



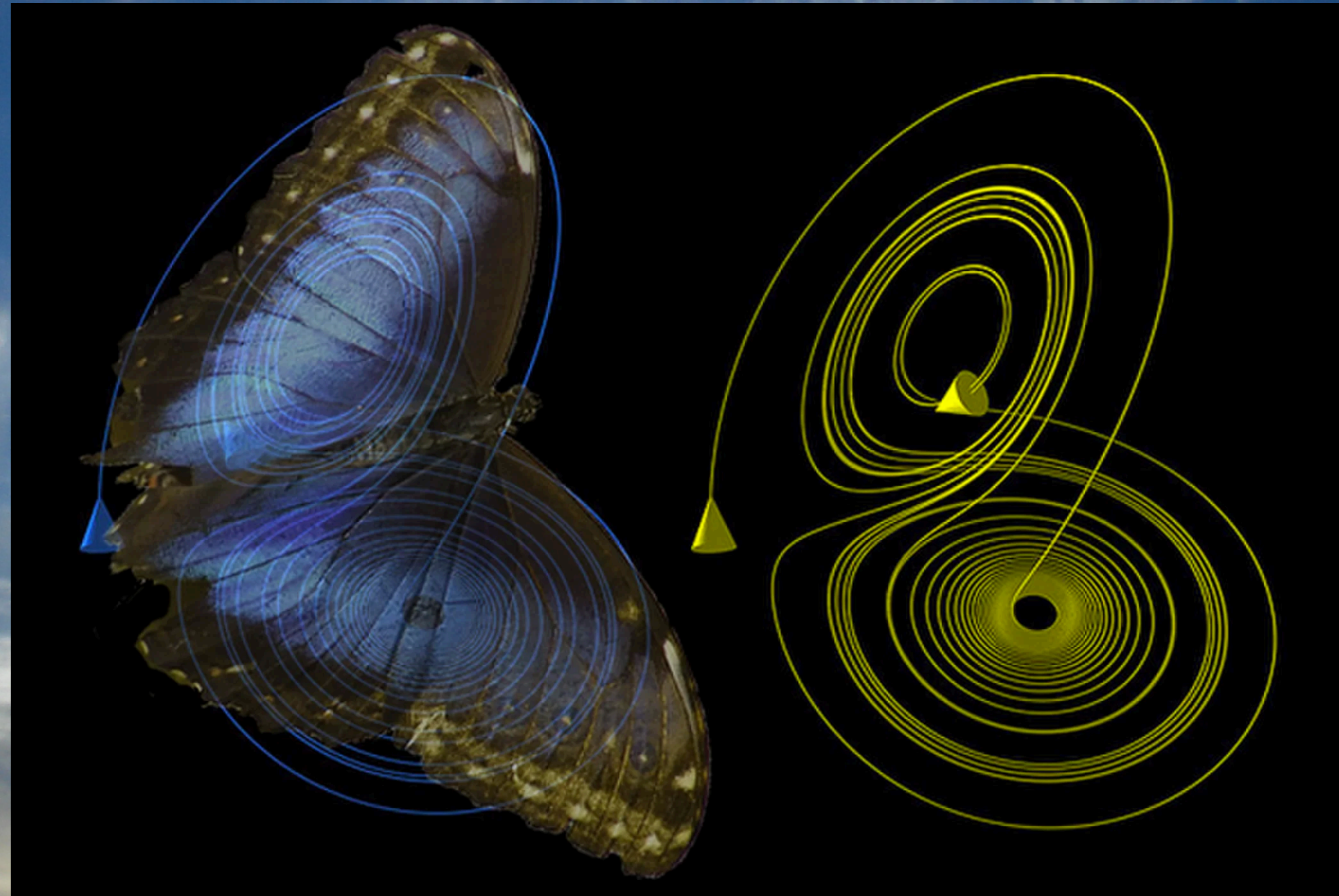
WEATHER FORECASTING: AN INITIAL CONDITIONS PROBLEM

$$\text{Var}[Y_{t+1}] \approx \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}\right)^2}_{\text{stability}} \underbrace{\text{Var}[Y_t]}_{\text{IC uncert}} +$$



Slingo & Palmer. 2011. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A

WEATHER FORECASTING: AN INITIAL CONDITIONS PROBLEM



State Space $\longrightarrow$ Kalman Filter

DISCOVER WHETHER
NATURE IS PREDICTABLE

ECOLOGICAL FORECASTING

- Is more than forward simulation
- Requires a fusion of models and data
- Must address multiple sources of uncertainty and variability
- Think Probabilistically!!
- Needs advances in theory and methods